



DESCRIPTIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN MICRO- LEPIDOPTERA.

By E. MEYRICK, B.A., F.R.S., CORRESPONDING MEMBER.

XIX. PLUTELLIDÆ.

I have recently examined much material of this group from the Oriental region, where it seems to be rather more prominently developed than elsewhere, and at present I give the family *Plutellidæ* a more extended application than I did in my Handbook of British Lepidoptera. There it consisted of the groups of *Yponomeuta*, *Glyphipteryx*, and *Plutella*; to these I now add the groups of *Gracilaria* and *Zelleria*, which I formerly included in the *Tineidæ*. To explain this change I may say that I now assign more importance to the smooth posterior tibiæ which are a normal attribute of those two groups, than to the rough head which is a frequent characteristic. Moreover, whilst folded maxillary palpi are peculiarly characteristic of the *Tineidæ*, the simple porrected maxillary palpi of the *Gracilaria* group are so similar to those of the *Plutella* group, and so different from those of any other *Tineina*, that they would seem to indicate real affinity. I regard then the *Gracilaria* group as being a narrow-winged modification of the *Plutella* group (with the peculiar larval character of an absence of prolegs on segment 10); and the *Zelleria* group as a narrow-winged modification of the *Yponomeuta* group. The habit of *Zelleria* and its allies of resting on their heads with the hindpart raised is probably imitative of birds' droppings. The reversed habit of *Gracilaria* and its allies of sitting on their tails, so to speak, with the fore-parts raised, was doubtless acquired to display the peculiar thickened and decorated anterior and middle legs (for which I can conjecture no other object than sexual display), and seems to have been

rather difficult to lose when once acquired, as some species which have found it necessary to rest appressed to the tree-trunks for purposes of concealment are constrained to spread these legs out awkwardly at the sides.

The family as thus constituted includes forms of such diverse superficial appearance that it is not surprising to find some reluctance to accept it as a homogeneous group; but I am nevertheless satisfied that it is natural, and am unable to find any characters for breaking it up. It is a primitive group as compared with the other families of the *Tineina*, which are more specialised and have acquired more constancy in certain particulars. Thus in the *Gelechiadæ*, *Oecophoridae*, and *Xyloryctidæ* veins 7 and 8 of the forewings are invariably stalked (or coincident), never separate; whilst in the *Plutellidæ* this character fluctuates so much in closely allied forms that I am satisfied it is insufficient by itself even to delimit genera. The smooth posterior tibiæ are not constant in the *Plutellidæ*, though very characteristic, and seldom found in any of the other families; there are undoubted Plutellid genera which have the tibiæ more or less rough-scaled or set with thin bristly hairs, or even exceptionally clothed with long fine hairs (as *Piestoceros*, which can hardly be referred elsewhere, though it might possibly belong to the *Tineidæ*). The head is normally smooth, but sometimes rough or even tufted. The veins may be regarded as normally all separate in both wings, though many exceptions occur. Some genera are remarkable for the relatively extremely short cilia of the hindwings, reduced to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the breadth of the wing or even less, whilst in other *Tineina* they are very rarely less than $\frac{1}{4}$. In view of the inconstancy of single characters in this family the combination of leading characters should always be considered to determine the true affinity of a genus.

As many of the genera have been treated already, I have not thought it necessary to repeat descriptions where a genus or species has already been sufficiently described. *Zelleria* and its allies were included in my paper on *Tineidæ*, and the *Gracilaria* and *Glyphipteryx* groups in separate early papers; *Imma* is fully

discussed in a recent paper in the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London. I have included with the Australian species all the material known to me from the Australasian region, *i.e.*, New Guinea and the adjoining islands, and the islands of the South Pacific (excluding New Zealand); and have therefore altered the title of this series of papers from Australian to Australasian.

1. Posterior tibiæ in ♂ elongate, enlarged, longer than tarsi	10. MACARANGELA.
Posterior tibiæ in ♂ normal.	2.
2. Forewings with vein 7 to costa.	3.
Forewings with vein 7 to apex or termen.	18.
3. Forewings with vein 8 absent	4.
Forewings with vein 8 present.	6.
4. Forewings with vein 3 absent	5.
Forewings with vein 3 present.	40. METAPHRASTIS.
5. Crown roughly tufted.	1. LITHOCOLLETIS.
Crown with appressed scales.	9. OPSICLINES.
6. Forewings with 8 and 9 stalked.	17. THYRIDECTIS.
Forewings with 8 and 9 separate.	7.
7. Forewings with 7 and 8 separate.	8.
Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked.	16.
8. Hindwings lanceolate or linear-lanceolate.	9.
Hindwings elongate-ovate.	15.
9. Head rough on crown	10.
Head smooth.	12.
10. Forewings with vein 3 absent.	11.
Forewings with vein 3 present	8. TIMODORA.
11. Face shortly rough-haired, palpi tufted.	2. ARISTAÆ.
Face smooth, palpi not tufted.	3. EPICEPHALA.
12. Posterior tibiæ with bristly hairs above.	13.
Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled	14.
13. Middle tibiæ elongated and thickened with scales	5. CYPHOSTICHA.
Middle tibiæ normal.	4. CONOPOMORPHA.
14. Middle tibiæ thickened with rough scales beneath	7. GRACILARIA.
Middle tibiæ not thickened with rough scales.	6. MACAROSTOLA.
15. Basal joint of antennæ with dense flap of scales	42. PHALANGITIS.
Basal joint of antennæ without scale-flap.	19. CORYPTILUM.
16. Hindwings with 6 and 7 stalked	17.
Hindwings with 6 and 7 separate.	43. AMPHITHERA.

17. Hindwings with 4 absent.....	45. PARAPHYLLIS.
Hindwings with 4 present.....	46. COPIDORIS.
18. Antennæ longer than forewings.....	19.
Antennæ not longer than forewings.....	21.
19. Forewings with 9 and 10 absent.....	20. TONZA.
Forewings with 9 and 10 present.....	20.
20. Palpi rather long, tufted.....	12. XYROSARIS.
Palpi short, filiform.....	22. EPICROESA.
21. Hindwings with 4 absent.....	22.
Hindwings with 4 present.....	24.
22. Hindwings lanceolate.....	11. ZELLERIA.
Hindwings elongate-ovate.....	23.
23. Hindwings with transparent subbasal patch. .	16. YPONOMEUTA.
Hindwings without such patch.....	15. PRAYS.
24. Antennæ strongly compressed, flat.....	28. PIESTOCEROS.
Antennæ not flattened.....	25.
25. Labial palpi minute.....	26.
Labial palpi moderate or long.....	27.
26. Forewings with 8 absent.....	27. CEBYSA.
Forewings with 8 present.....	13. CYCLOTORNA.
27. Antennæ thickened with scales towards base..	28.
Antennæ not thickened with scales.....	31.
28. Forewings with 7 and 8 stalked.....	29.
Forewings with 7 and 8 separate..	30.
29. Hindwings with 6 and 7 connate or stalked.....	39. PSEUDAEGERIA.
Hindwings with 6 and 7 parallel.....	38. SNELLENIA.
30. Forewings with 2 from towards angle of cell...	25. ANAPHANTIS.
Forewings with 2 from $\frac{3}{8}$ of cell.....	30. TORTYRA.
31. Hindwings with 6 and 7 stalked or coincident..	32.
Hindwings with 6 and 7 separate.....	35.
32. Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or stalked.....	33.
Hindwings with 3 and 4 separate.....	32. IMMA.
33. Forewings with 7-10 stalked.....	33. LOXOTROCHIS.
Forewings with 9 and 10 separate.....	34.
34. Forewings with 2 and 3 stalked.....	24. EREMOTHYRIS.
Forewings with 2 and 3 widely remote.....	26. HILAROGRAPHIA.
35. Antennæ in ♂ unipectinated.....	31. MISCERA.
Antennæ in ♂ not unipectinated.....	36.
36. Antennæ in ♂ ciliated with long fascicles..	37.
Antennæ in ♂ at most shortly ciliated.....	39.
37. Second joint of palpi tufted with short project- ing hairs.....	35. CHOREUTIS.
Second joint of palpi not tufted..	38.

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| 38. Terminal joint of palpi obtuse or truncate..... | 36. SIMAETHIS. |
| Terminal joint of palpi pointed.. .. . | 34. BRENTHIA. |
| 39. Forewings with tufts of scales..... | 47. TRACHYCENTRA. |
| Forewings without tufts..... | 40. |
| 40. Second joint of labial palpi tufted..... | 41. |
| Second joint of labial palpi not tufted..... | 42. |
| 41. Basal joint of antennæ with dense flap of scales | 48. PLUTELLA. |
| Basal joint of antennæ without flap of scales... | 37. GLYPHIPTERYX (part) |
| 42. Hindwings with 3 and 4 remote | 43. |
| Hindwings with 3 and 4 connate or stalked.... | 46. |
| 43. Hindwings with 4 and 5 stalked..... | 22. LACTURA. |
| Hindwings with 4 and 5 remote..... | 44. |
| 44. Maxillary palpi developed. | 41. ORTHENCHES. |
| Maxillary palpi obsolete... .. | 45. |
| 45. Forewings with 7 to apex..... | 18. ATTEVA. |
| Forewings with 7 to termen..... | 23. MIEZA. |
| 46. Maxillary palpi distinct, porrected.. .. | 44. DIATHRYPTICA. |
| Maxillary palpi rudimentary..... | 47. |
| 47. Terminal joint of palpi short, thick, obtuse.... | 14. HOMADAULA. |
| Terminal joint of palpi moderate, pointed... .. | 48. |
| 48. Second joint of palpi with whorls of projecting
scales..... | 37. GLYPHIPTERYX. |
| Second joint of palpi with appressed scales..... | 21. ANTICRATES. |

1. LITHOCOLLETIS Hb.

1. *L. stephanota*, n.sp.

♀. 6 mm. Head and thorax whitish-golden. Palpi and antennæ whitish. Abdomen ochreous-whitish, suffused with grey above. Forewings lanceolate; pale shining golden-ochreous; a short white median streak from base; three narrow somewhat curved slightly oblique white fasciæ, second and third edged anteriorly with scattered black scales; a white costal dot before apex, followed by some scattered black scales at apex and on upper part of termen: cilia pale shining golden, with white spot on costal dot. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey.

Sydney, New South Wales, in August; one specimen.

2 *L. aglaozona* Meyr.

(*Lithocolletis aglaozona* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1882, 199.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in November and March. Larva mining leaves of *Desmodium* and *Kennedya rubicunda*.

3. *L. desmochrysa* Low.

(*Lithocolletis desmochrysa* Low., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1897, 23; *Nepticula nigricansella* Tepper, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1899, 280.)

Broken Hill, New South Wales; Adelaide, South Australia; in March. Larva mining leaves of *Hardenbergia ovata*.

2. ARISTAEA, n.g.

Head loosely rough-haired; tongue developed; ocelli present. Antennæ 1, in ♂ filiform, simple, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, ascending, second joint anteriorly with long rough projecting scales, terminal joint as long as second, pointed, anteriorly with rough projecting scales diminishing to apex. Maxillary palpi moderate, filiform, porrected. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled. Forewings with 1*b* simple, 2 from angle, 3 absent, 7 to costa, 11 from middle. Hindwings $\frac{2}{3}$, lanceolate, cilia 2; 3 absent, transverse vein absent between 4 and 5, 5 and 6 stalked.

Differs from *Ornix* and *Epicephala* in having the face shortly rough-haired, as well as the crown, and also in the long rough projecting scales of palpi; in facies it is also quite distinct, and may perhaps be on the ancestral line of *Lithocolletis*.

4. *A. periphanes*, n.sp.

♂. 14 mm. Head white, lower part of face brownish. Palpi white, second joint with brown subapical band. Antennæ grey, faintly ringed with whitish. Thorax brownish, with two white stripes. Abdomen fuscous, towards base and apex pale ochreous. Legs brownish-ochreous, anterior tibiæ and tarsi dark fuscous, middle and posterior tibiæ suffused with dark fuscous towards

apex, tarsi mostly suffused with whitish. Forewings elongate-lanceolate; white; markings ochreous-brown, with a few dark fuscous scales on margins; a suffused streak along basal fourth of costa; a small subdorsal spot towards base; a slightly oblique transverse spot from dorsum before middle, reaching half across wing; an angulated median fascia; two wedge-shaped marks from costa beyond this, and a suffused spot on tornus; an apical spot, including a white dot anteriorly and a black apical dot: cilia brownish suffusedly barred with white, round apex with a dark fuscous median line. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia light ochreous-grey.

Mount Wellington, Tasmania, at 3000 feet, in December; one specimen.

3. EPICEPHALA Meyr.

Vein 8 of forewings is present (in original description erroneously stated to be absent); posterior tibiæ bristly above. The latter character distinguishes the genus from *Ornix*, which also generally has 6 and 7 of forewings stalked.

5. *E. colymbetella* Meyr.

(*Epicephala colymbetella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 169.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; from September to January. Larva in seed-capsules of (?).

6. *E. trigonophora* Turn.

(*Ornix trigonophora* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1900, 21.)
Mount Tambourine, Queensland, in November.

7. *E. acrobaphes* Turn.

(*Ornix acrobaphes* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1900, 22.)
Brisbane, Queensland, in January. Not known to me.

8. *E. australis*, Turn.

(*Ornix australis* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1896, 2.)
Brisbane, Queensland, from September to November.

4. CONOPOMORPHA Meyr.

Characters of *Gracilaria*, but middle tibiæ not thickened, posterior tibiæ with series of projecting bristly hairs above.

Type *C. cyanospila* Meyr, from New Zealand. As explained under *Gracilaria*, I have recast the classification of that genus and its near allies. *Dialectica* Wals., is a synonym of this genus.

9. *C. ordinatella* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria ordinatella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 145.)

Burpengary, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; in May and June.

10. *C. irrorata* Turn.

(*Gracilaria irrorata* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 124.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney and Broken Hill, New South Wales; Adelaide, South Australia; from March to June, and in October.

11. *C. tricuneatella* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria tricuneatella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1880, 146.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; in April. Larva mining leaves of *Typha latifolia*.

12. *C. zaplaca*, n.sp.

♀. 10-11 mm. Head and thorax snow-white. Palpi white, apex of second joint and supramedian ring of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ grey. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Legs grey, tibiæ spotted or banded with white, anterior tibiæ dark fuscous towards apex, all tarsi white spotted with grey. Forewings elongate, very narrow, long-pointed, acute; brownish-ochreous; five direct snow-white fasciæ, edged with scattered black scales; first narrow, basal, confluent dorsally with second; second, third, and fourth very broad, only leaving narrow interspaces, irregular-edged, somewhat narrower on costa; fifth sub-

apical, very narrow, sinuate: cilia white, towards tornus pale greyish-ochreous, beneath apex with a grey bar, round apex with a fine black apical line. Hindwings grey; cilia pale greyish.

Sydney, New South Wales, in November and January; two specimens. Recognisable by the great relative breadth of the fasciæ.

13. *C. autadelpha* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria autadelpha* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1880, 147.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney and Mittagong, New South Wales; in September, February, and March.

14. *C. caenotheta* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria caenotheta* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1880, 148.)

Blackheath, New South Wales, in January and March. Larva mining leaves of *Telopea speciosissima*.

15. *C. chionoplecta* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria chionoplecta* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1882, 195.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in October. Larva mining leaves of *Phebalium dentatum*.

16. *C. argyrodasma* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria argyrodasma* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1882, 194.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in September. Larva mining leaves of *Grevillea linearis*.

17. *C. trapezoides* Turn.

(*Gracilaria trapezoides* Turn., Trans. R. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 123.)

Brisbane, Queensland. Not known to me.

18. *C. hoplocala* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria hoplocala* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 149.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in October.

19. *C. calicella* Stt.

(*Gracilaria calicella* Stt., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 3rd Ser., i., 297; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1880, 150; Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 124.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney and Bulli, New South Wales; from July to October. Larva mining leaves of *Eucalyptus*.

20. *C. albimaculella* Turn.

(*Gracilaria albimaculella* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 125.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in August. Not known to me.

21. *C. archepolis*, n.sp.

♀. 10 mm. Head and palpi white. Antennæ grey. Thorax white, patagia brown. Abdomen grey. Legs dark fuscous, banded with white, posterior pair white, ringed with dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, very narrow, long-pointed, acute; brownish-ochreous; markings white, edged with dark fuscous; an outwardly oblique fascia of white suffusion from base of dorsum, not reaching costa; an irregular fascia before middle, narrow on costa, moderately broad on dorsum, posteriorly sending a broad median projection to beyond middle of disc; a fascia from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to tornus, upper half linear, lower half forming a triangular blotch; a dot on costa beyond this; an oblique streak before apex: cilia light ochreous-grey, white on extremities of subapical streak, at apex with a basal white dot followed by a black dot. Hindwings grey; cilia light grey.

Wirrabara, South Australia, in October; two specimens.

22. *C. euchlamyda* Turn.

(*Gracilaria euchlamyda* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 126.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in August and September.

23. *C. obscurella* Turn.

(*Gracilaria obscurella* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 125.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in September. Not known to me.

24. *C. habrodes*, n.sp.

♂♀. 9-10 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, abdomen, and legs white; anterior femora and tibiæ suffusedly banded with dark fuscous, all tarsi spotted with fuscous. Forewings very elongate, very narrow, rather long-pointed, tolerably acute; very pale brassy-yellowish; markings white, partially edged anteriorly with scattered black scales, very undefined; eight or nine subtriangular costal spots, and four or five larger dorsal spots, two median sometimes united to form an irregular transverse fascia: cilia very pale yellowish, round apex suffusedly barred with white, at apex with a short blackish basal mark. Hindwings light grey; cilia grey-whitish, tinged with brassy-yellowish.

Geraldton, West Australia, in November; five specimens.

25. *C. eupetala* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria eupetala* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 160.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; in October and February. In this and the two following species the maxillary palpi are minute and easily overlooked, but when observable are formed as usual in the genus.

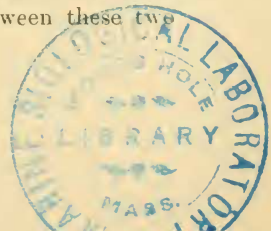
26. *C. eumetalla* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria eumetalla* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 160.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; Gisborne, Victoria; in September, October, and March. Larva in galls on *Acacia*.

27. *C. heliopla*, n.sp.

♂♀. 9-10 mm. Head and thorax shining coppery-bronze. Palpi ochreous-whitish, apex grey. Antennæ grey. Abdomen dark fuscous. Legs dark bronzy-fuscous. Forewings elongate, very narrow, long-pointed, acute; bright shining coppery-bronze; markings prismatic violet-white, edged with blackish; two short slender oblique streaks from costa before and beyond middle, and two others inwardly oblique towards apex, between these two



pairs a subcostal dash; a round dot in middle of disc, connected with dorsum by a direct slender whitish streak; a short slender longitudinal streak in disc beyond this, followed by a curved transverse mark touching a dorsal dot preceding it; a wedge-shaped mark from termen before apex forming a straight line with last costal mark; a rather undefined black apical dot: cilia dark grey, round apex grey-whitish with dark purplish-grey sub-basal shade and blackish subapical line. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia dark grey.

Hobart, Tasmania, in December; two specimens.

28. *C. alysidota* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria alysidota* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 161.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; Sale and Healesville, Victoria; Port Lincoln, South Australia; Perth and Albany, West Australia; from September to December, and in March and July. Larva mining phyllodia (false leaves) of *Acacia longifolia*.

29. *C. antimacha*, n.sp.

♂. 9 mm. Head white. Palpi white, second joint with rough scales towards apex beneath, with dark fuscous subapical band, terminal joint rough-scaled anteriorly towards base, with dark fuscous median ring. Antennæ white ringed with fuscous. Thorax white, patagia light brownish. (Abdomen broken.) Legs white, banded with brownish, anterior tibiæ mostly dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, very narrow, moderately pointed, apex acute, somewhat produced; light brownish, sprinkled with dark fuscous: markings white, edged with dark fuscous suffusion; four oblique streaks from dorsum, reaching about half across wing, and four wedge-shaped somewhat shorter streaks from costa somewhat beyond these respectively, first dorsal extended on dorsum to base, first costal extended along costa to near base, second dorsal hooked at apex so as almost to meet first costal; a white suffusion in disc posteriorly between costal and dorsal streaks: cilia white,

obscurely barred with greyish, with a blackish median line round apex, and grey apical line. Hindwings and cilia pale grey.

Geraldton, West Australia, in November; one specimen.

30. *C. chionochtha*, n.sp.

♀. 9-10 mm. Head white. Palpi white, apical band of second joint and median ring of terminal joint blackish. Antennæ grey. Thorax white, patagia dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs white, femora and tibiæ longitudinally striped with blackish, tarsi ringed with black. Forewings elongate, very narrow, long-pointed, apex acute; dark fuscous; a moderate white dorsal streak from base to near apex, edged above with some black scales, with three rounded projections before middle of wing, at tornus, and at posterior extremity respectively, dorsal edge yellowish-tinged: cilia grey, round apex suffusedly barred with white, at apex with three black hooks. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Quorn, South Australia, in October; two specimens.

31. *C. tristaniae* Turn.

(*Gracilaria tristaniae* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 130.)

Brisbane, Queensland, from September to December. Larva mining leaves of *Tristania conferta* and *Eugenia Ventenatii*.

32. *C. parallela* Turn.

(*Gracilaria parallela* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 130.)

Brisbane, Queensland, from July to November.

33. *C. heteropsis* Low.

(*Gracilaria heteropsis* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 112.)

Duaranga, Queensland. Not known to me.

34. *C. nereis* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria nereis* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 163; *G. fluorescens* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., 1894, 127.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; from August to November.

35. *C. laciniella* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria laciniella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 164.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, Blackheath, Bathurst, and Mount Kosciusko (4,300 feet), New South Wales; Warragul and Gisborne, Victoria; Hobart, Launceston, Deloraine, and Campbelltown, Tasmania; Adelaide, South Australia; occurs more or less all the year round. Larva mining leaves of *Eucalyptus*.

36. *C. plebeia* Turn.

(*Gracilaria plebeia* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 131.)

Brisbane, Queensland. Not known to me.

37. *C. unilineata* Turn.

(*Gracilaria unilineata* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 131.)

Brisbane, Queensland. Not known to me.

38. *C. didymella* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria didymella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 164.)

Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Petersburg and Port Lincoln, South Australia; Albany, West Australia; from August to December. Larva mining blotches in phyllodia of *Acacia longifolia* and *A. cultriformis*.

39. *C. ochrocephala* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria ochrocephala* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 162.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in October and November.

40. *C. ophiodes* Turn.

(*Gracilaria ophiodes* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1896, 2.)

Brisbane and Warwick, Queensland, in September and October.

41. *C. albistriatella* Turn.

(*Gracilaria albistriatella* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 129.)

Brisbane, Queensland.

42. *C. albomarginata* Stt.

(*Gracilaria albomarginata* Stt., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 3rd Ser., i., 294, pl.x. 3.)

Brisbane, Queensland. Not known to me.

43. *C. leptulea* Turn.

(*Gracilaria leptulea* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1900, 21.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in August and September.

44. *C. pyrigenes* Turn.

(*Gracilaria pyrigenes* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1896, 1; *G. nitidula* *ibid.*, 1894, 128 [præ-occup.].)

Brisbane, Queensland, in November.

45. *C. aeolella* Meyr.

(*Coriscium aeolellum* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 167.)

Wollongong, New South Wales, in October.

46. *C. ochridorsella* Meyr.

(*Coriscium ochridorsellum* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 166.)

Sydney, New South Wales, from November to February.
Larva mining leaves of *Phyllanthus Ferdinandi*.

5. CYPHOSTICHA, n.g.

Characters of *Conopomorpha*, but middle tibiæ elongated and thickened with dense scales.

Type *C. pyrochroma* Turn.

47. *C. microta* Turn.

(*Gracilaria microta* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 128.)

Brisbane, Queensland. Not known to me, but the structural characters are given accurately by Dr. Turner in his description.

48 *C. pyrochroma* Turn.

(*Gracilaria pyrochroma* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894 129.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in August and September.

6. *MACAROSTOLA*, n.g.

Characters of *Gracilaria*, but middle tibiae not thickened, smooth-scaled, scales sometimes expanded at apex only.

Type *M. formosa* Stt. To this genus are referable the New Zealand species *leucocyma*, *aellomacha*, *aethalota* and *miniella*.

49. *M. thalassias* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria thalassias* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1880, 158.)

Newcastle and Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; from May to January. Larva mining leaves of *Leptospermum laevigatum* and *Agonis flexuosa*.

50. *M. toxomacha* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria toxomacha* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1882, 197.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in September. Larva mining leaves of *Pultenaea daphnoides*.

51. *M. ophidias*, n.sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head white, crown centrally greyish-tinged. Palpi loosely rough-scaled anteriorly, white, with subapical band of second joint and median ring of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ grey. Thorax fuscous. Abdomen grey. Legs grey, suffusedly ringed with white. Forewings elongate, very narrow, long-pointed, apex acute, produced; rather light fuscous; markings white, partially edged with scattered black scales; a very oblique wedge-shaped mark from costa before middle, extended as a narrow streak along costa to base; three similar marks from costa beyond this, each more or less distinctly extended on costa to touch preceding one, and two short direct marks before apex; a

thrice sinuate narrow subdorsal streak from base to tornus: cilia pale fuscous, round apex indistinctly barred with white, at apex with a black basal dot. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey.

Quorn, South Australia, in October; one specimen.

52. *M. lyginella* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria lyginella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 157.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in October.

53. *M. amalopa*, n.sp.

♂♀. 7-8 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-white. Palpi whitish, apex of second joint and median ring of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish, dotted with fuscous above. Abdomen and legs ochreous-whitish, anterior legs obscurely banded with fuscous. Forewings elongate, very narrow, long-pointed, apex produced, acute; white, partially tinged with pale ochreous; markings brownish, more or less sprinkled with dark fuscous; nine oblique costal streaks, first three reduced to dots, fourth median, last four extended to termen; three oblique streaks from dorsum, first sometimes partially obsolete; a black apical dot: cilia whitish, round apex indistinctly barred with fuscous, extreme tips at apex black. Hindwings and cilia ochreous-grey-whitish.

Albany, West Australia, in December; six specimens.

54. *M. mnesicala* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria mnesicala* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 156.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in September.

55. *M. formosa* Stt.

(*Gracilaria formosa* Stt., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 3rd Ser., i. 291, pl.x., 1; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 153.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; from September to March. Dr. Turner thinks it is attached to *Eugenia Ventenatii*.

56. *M. polyplaca* Low.

(*Gracilaria polyplaca* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 112; Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1900, 20.)

Duaringa and Brisbane, Queensland, from August to December, and in April. Attached apparently to *Tristania conferta* and *T. suaveolens*.

57. *M. ida* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria ida* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 155.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Glen Innes and Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Albany, West Australia; from July to March. Larva mining leaves of *Eucalyptus piperita* (?).

7. GRACILARIA HW.

Head with appressed scales; tongue developed. Antennæ 1 or over 1, in ♂ filiform, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, smooth or sometimes partly or wholly rough-scaled anteriorly or with tuft of projecting scales on second joint, terminal joint about as long as second, more or less pointed. Maxillary palpi moderate, filiform, porrected. Middle tibiæ thickened and expanded with rough scales beneath, posterior tibiæ with appressed scales. Forewings with 1*b* simple, 2 from about $\frac{5}{8}$, 3 sometimes absent, 4 and 5 often approximated, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle or near base, secondary cell sometimes well defined. Hindwings about $\frac{1}{2}$, lanceolate or linear-lanceolate, cilia 4-6; 3 sometimes absent, transverse vein absent between 4 and 5, 5 and 6 stalked, their stalk often continued to base of wing, 7 from angle of cell or rarely out of 6.

Type *G. alchimiella* Sc., from Europe. Study of increased material from various regions has convinced me that *Coriscium* Z., cannot be maintained as a distinct or natural genus, the scaling of the palpi being subject to much variation, and not according with true affinity. On the other hand, I have found it practicable to use the scaling of the legs to break up the whole of the species thus thrown together into four groups which are both natural and strictly definable, and since the number of species

known is already very large and destined to be much larger, I have thought it conducive to clearness to establish them as genera. The Indo-Malayan region is probably the home of this group.

58. *G. chalconota* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria chalconota* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 151.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; in March and April.

59. *G. octopunctata* Turn.

(*Gracilaria octopunctata* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 123.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in April. Also occurs in India.

60. *G. lepidella* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria lepidella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 145.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in September and January.

61. *G. plagata* Stt.

(*Gracilaria plagata* Stt., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., 3rd Ser., i., 292, pl.x., 2; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1880, 144.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in September.

62. *G. albipersa* Turn.

(*Gracilaria albipersa* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 121.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in September.

63. *G. chlorella* Turn.

(*Gracilaria chlorella* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 121.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in September. Not known to me.

64. *G. oenopella* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria oenopella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 141.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in May. Larva mining leaves of *Tetranthera ferruginea*.

65. *G. albicincta* Turn.

(*Gracilaria albicincta* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1900, 20.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in September. Not known to me.

66. *G. ischiastris*, n.sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head and thorax greyish-ochreous mixed with dark grey. Palpi white, second joint mostly blackish externally except a subapical ring, terminal joint with three black rings. Antennæ white ringed with dark fuscous. Abdomen dark grey. Legs dark fuscous, anterior and middle tarsi white, posterior coxæ and base of femora white, tibiæ white with dark grey subapical band, tarsi grey with two white rings. Forewings elongate, very narrow, very short-pointed, hardly acute; grey, closely irrorated with blackish; a short cloudy whitish mark from middle of dorsum, and between this and tornus some whitish irroration towards dorsum, tending to form an irregular strigulation; an oblique indistinct whitish mark from costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, and another more distinct and direct before apex, both preceded by darker suffusion: cilia grey, with thick subbasal and two posterior blackish lines, round apex white between subbasal and posterior lines. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey.

Sydney, New South Wales, in November; one specimen.

67. *G. auchetidella* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria auchetidella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 143)

Bulli, New South Wales, in October.

68. *G. cirrhopis*, n.sp.

♂. 9 mm. Head light ochreous-yellow. Palpi white, apex of second joint blackish, terminal joint suffused with blackish except at base above and towards apex. Antennæ white, suffusedly ringed with dark fuscous. Thorax ochreous-yellowish, shoulders dark purple-fuscous. Abdomen grey, apex ochreous-whitish. Legs dark purplish-fuscous, anterior coxæ yellowish, all tarsi

white with apex of joints dark fuscous. Forewings very elongate-lanceolate, long-pointed, apex somewhat produced; shining brassy-ochreous-yellow; costa dark fuscous-purple towards base; a moderate paler yellow dorsal streak from base to tornus; a suffused dark fuscous dot in disc above middle, whence proceeds a broad streak of pale purplish-fuscous suffusion to apex, strewn with a few dark fuscous scales: cilia whitish-ochreous. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey.

(George's Bay, Tasmania, in January; one specimen.

69. *G. aurora* Turn.

(*Gracilaria aurora* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 127).

Brisbane, Queensland, in September. Not known to me.

70. *G. peltophanes*, n.sp.

♂♀. 8 mm. Head and thorax light brownish-ochreous, face ochreous-whitish. Palpi whitish, terminal joint with suffused dark fuscous band towards apex. Antennæ whitish, ringed with fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous, mixed with grey above. Legs brownish-ochreous mixed with dark fuscous, anterior and middle tarsi white, apex sometimes dark fuscous, posterior legs whitish-ochreous with dark fuscous dots at apex of joints. Forewings elongate, very narrow, rather shortly pointed, acute; brownish-ochreous, suffused with pale fuscous; a triangular ochreous-whitish blotch extending on costa from $\frac{1}{3}$ to beyond middle, and reaching nearly to dorsum, edged with scattered black scales; a few black scales projecting from dorsum in cilia towards middle: cilia pale grey, round apex with several series of dark grey points. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey.

Toowoomba, Queensland, in December; two specimens.

71. *G. xanthopharella* Meyr.

(*Gracilaria xanthopharella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 141.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; from November to February.

72. *G. euglypta* Turn.

(*Gracilaria euglypta* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 122.)
Brisbane, Queensland, in September.

73. *G. xylophanes* Turn.

(*Gracilaria xylophanes* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894,
123.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in September.

74. *G. eurycnema* Turn.

(*Gracilaria eurycnema* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894,
122.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in August and September. If I have correctly identified this species, the male has two very long hair-pencils rising from thorax posteriorly and lying along sides of abdomen.

8. TIMODORA Meyr.

75. *T. chrysochoa* Meyr.

(*Timodora chrysochoa* Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, 296.)
Tonga.

9. OPSICLINES, n.g.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli absent; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{5}{6}$, filiform, basal joint somewhat dilated, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint thickened with scales, somewhat roughly expanded towards apex beneath, terminal joint about half second, thickened with loose scales, obtuse. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Forewings with 2 from $\frac{5}{6}$, 3 absent, 6 and 7 stalked, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 11 from middle. Hindwings $\frac{1}{2}$, narrow-lanceolate, cilia 4; 3 absent, 5-7 parallel.

A genus of somewhat dubious affinity; it may be a development of *Zelleria*. My example, kindly communicated by Mr. Lower, is a female, and the posterior legs are broken.

76. *O. leucomorpha* Low.

(*Zelleria leucomorpha* Low., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1900, 422.)

Adelaide, South Australia, in December.

10. MACARANGELA Meyr.

77. *M. pyracma* Meyr.

(*Macarangela pyracma* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1892, 589.)

York, West Australia, in October.

78. *M. uranarcha* Meyr.

(*Macarangela uranarcha* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1892, 588.)

Mount Lofty, South Australia.

79. *M. leucochrysa* Meyr.

(*Macarangela leucochrysa* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1892, 588.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in October.

11. ZELLERIA Stt.

80. *Z. cynetica* Meyr.

(*Zelleria cynetica* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1892, 582.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Murrurundi, Sydney, and Blackheath, New South Wales; Gisborne, Victoria; Launceston, Deloraine, Hobart, and George's Bay, Tasmania; from October to December, and in March and April.

81. *Z. araeodes* Meyr.

(*Zelleria araeodes* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1892, 582.)

Sydney, New South Wales; Geraldton and Albany, West Australia; from August to October.

82. *Z. hemixipha* Low.

(*Zelleria hemixipha* Low., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1900, 421.)

Adelaide, South Australia, in November.

83. *Z. memorella* Meyr.

(*Zelleria memorella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1892, 583.)

Sydney and Mt. Kosciusko, New South Wales; Gisborne, Victoria; Hobart and George's Bay, Tasmania. York and Albany, West Australia; from November to January.

84. *Z. cremnospila* Low.

(*Zelleria cremnospila* Low., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1900, 421.)

Port Victor, South Australia, in November.

85. *Z. aphrospora* Meyr.

(*Zelleria aphrospora* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1892, 584.)

Port Lincoln, South Australia, in November.

86. *Z. callidoxa* Meyr.

(*Zelleria callidoxa* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1892, 584.)

Port Lincoln and Mt. Lofty, South Australia, in November.

87. *Z. proterospila* Meyr.

(*Zelleria proterospila* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1892, 584.)

Geraldton, York, and Albany, West Australia, from October to December.

88. *Z. pyroleuca* Meyr.

(*Zelleria pyroleuca* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1892, 585.)

Bathurst, New South Wales, in November.

89. *Z. mystarcha* Meyr.

(*Zelleria mystarcha* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1892, 586.)

Campbelltown, Tasmania, in December.

90. *Z. citrina* Meyr.

(*Zelleria citrina* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1892, 586.)

Sydney and Glen Innes, New South Wales, in September and December.

91. *Z. sigillata* Meyr.

(*Zelleria sigillata* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1892, 587.)

Sydney and Shoalhaven, New South Wales, in December and January.

92. *Z. stylograpta*, n.sp.

♀. 20 mm. Head and thorax grey, finely irrorated with white. Palpi whitish, sprinkled with grey. Antennæ grey. Forewings very elongate-lanceolate, round-pointed; 4 and 5 stalked; pale whitish-fuscous finely irrorated with dark fuscous, appearing grey; a minute blackish dot in disc at $\frac{1}{5}$; an oblique blackish streak in disc before middle, not reaching margins; some blackish irroration towards apex: cilia grey, round apex suffused with dark purple-fuscous. Hindwings grey, paler and thinly scaled towards base; cilia light grey.

Mt. Macedon, Victoria, in March; one specimen (Lower).

12. XYROSARIS, n.g.

Head with short dense rough hairs; tongue developed; ocelli absent. Antennæ over 1, in ♂ filiform, basal joint moderate, with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, second joint thickened with dense scales, expanded and projecting towards apex beneath, terminal joint longer than second, expanded with rough projecting scales above and beneath to form a dense rough brush-like tuft concealing apex of joint. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled. Forewings with small tufts of scales on surface; 2 from angle, 7 to apex or termen, 11 from towards base. Hindwings 1, elongate-lanceolate, cilia nearly 2; 3 absent, 5 and 6 closely approximated.

Certainly allied to *Zelleria*, but abundantly distinct by the long antennæ, peculiar palpi, and scale-tufts of forewings. I have two allied species from Ceylon.

93. *X. dryopa*, n.sp.

♂. 18 mm. Head ochreous-whitish irrorated with pale fuscous. Palpi rather dark fuscous irrorated with whitish, internally whitish. Antennæ fuscous, obscurely paler-ringed. Thorax pale greyish-ochreous tinged with brown. Abdomen grey, anal valves very large. Forewings very elongate, very narrow, apex short-pointed, obtuse; pale greyish-ochreous, partially tinged with brown; two undefined patches of brown suffusion in disc anteriorly, including two or three small dark fuscous scaletufts; a narrow brown streak along dorsum from middle to near tornus, including two dark fuscous scaletufts; some small black dots on posterior half of costa and forming a curved subterminal series to tornus; some brown suffusion towards apex, including a transverse mark of raised fuscous scales: cilia pale greyish-ochreous, towards tornus suffused with dark grey, round apex and on costa with two broad dark grey shades. Hindwings grey, becoming thinly scaled and subhyaline towards base; cilia grey.

Brisbane, Queensland; one specimen.

13. *CYCLOTORNA*, n.g.

Head with appressed scales; tongue absent; ocelli present. Antennæ $\frac{2}{3}$, in ♂ filiform, simple, basal joint short, thick, with scaletuft anteriorly. Labial palpi minute, scaled, obtuse. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Abdomen thick. Posterior tibiæ with dense long hairs above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from angle, 7 to apex, 8-10 approximated, 11 from middle, secondary cell defined. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5-7 parallel, 8 free.

This curious form is probably a modification of *Homadaula*.

94. *C. monocentra*, n.sp.

♂♀. 23-30 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous finely irrorated with whitish. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen ochreous-fuscous. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa rather strongly arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded, dorsum strongly arched before middle; dark grey, partially tinged with ochreous-

brownish, finely irrorated with whitish, and strewn with blackish or dark fuscous scales; some undefined darker suffusion towards costa before middle; a narrow or linear transverse dark fuscous mark in disc before $\frac{2}{3}$: cilia grey irrorated with whitish. Hindwings in ♂ dark fuscous, in ♀ fuscous, somewhat ochreous-tinged; hairs on 1*b* tinged with ochreous; cilia light ochreous-fuscous, basal half in ♂ dark fuscous.

Townsville and Duaringa, Queensland, in April (Barnard, Dodd, Lower); five specimens. Mr. Dodd states that "the larva has two stages, one bug-like, the other rayed; in the latter stage it lives in the nests of ants; the change of shape is effected in a small cocoon."

14. HOMADAULA, n.g.

Head smooth, sidetufts somewhat spreading; tongue developed; ocelli absent. Antennæ $\frac{2}{3}$, in ♂ serrulate, shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, straight, porrected or subascending, second joint thick, shortly rough-scaled, terminal joint short, stout, cylindrical, obtuse. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiæ with appressed scales. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 to apex or termen, 11 from middle, secondary cell defined. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5-7 parallel.

Type *H. myriospila*. Probably related to *Anticrates*, from which it differs mainly by the peculiar palpi.

95. *H. coscinopa* Low.

(*Homadaula coscinopa* Low., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1900, 51.)

Broken Hill, New South Wales, in March.

96. *H. myriospila*, n.sp.

♂♀. 13-17 mm. Head and thorax grey sprinkled with whitish. Palpi blackish, apex grey. Antennæ and abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen rather obliquely rounded; grey, finely irrorated with white, strewn with numerous dark fuscous dots; the absence of white irroration

generally forms a subquadrate blotch on costa before middle, its anterior edge darker and tending to be produced to dorsum, but this is sometimes obsolete or reduced to a spot in disc; a more or less distinct small dark spot above dorsum before tornus: cilia grey, with lines of white points. Hindwings ochreous-grey, becoming darker towards apex; cilia grey, becoming whitish towards tips.

Carnarvon and Geraldton, West Australia, in November and December; ten specimens, all bred. Larva feeds on an unidentified phyllodineous species of *Acacia*, living gregariously in dense masses of web amongst the phyllodia, in October.

97. *H. poliodes*, n.sp.

♂♀. 11-12 mm. Head white, sprinkled with grey. Palpi dark grey, apex of joints whitish. Antennæ grey. Thorax white, indistinctly spotted with grey. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; grey, densely and suffusedly irrorated with white; some scattered rather dark fuscous dots; markings rather dark fuscous; a triangular spot on dorsum near base; a moderately broad fascia at $\frac{1}{3}$, attenuated or obsolete on costa; an irregular blotch on dorsum before tornus; an irregular spot on costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, and another on termen above tornus, sometimes confluent: cilia rather dark grey, with rows of white points. Hindwings rather dark grey, lighter towards base; cilia light grey.

York, West Australia, in November; two specimens.

98. *H. lasiochroa* Low.

(*Homadula lasiochroa* Low., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1899, 115.)

Broken Hill, New South Wales, in October and January.

15. PRAYS Hb.

Head with appressed scales; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ minutely ciliated or pubescent, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, subascending, second joint some-

what rough beneath, terminal joint as long as second or longer, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from $\frac{4}{5}$, 7 and 8 approximated at base or stalked, 7 to termen, 9 and 10 approximated, 11 from beyond middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$ -1; 4 absent, 6 and 7 parallel.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Head yellowish or whitish-ochreous..... | 2. |
| Head grey..... | 4. |
| 2. Forewings with dark transverse markings.... | 3. |
| Forewings with marginal spots only..... | 99. <i>tyrastis</i> . |
| 3. Forewings with dark fascia at $\frac{1}{4}$ | 100. <i>inscripta</i> . |
| Forewings without dark fascia at $\frac{1}{4}$ | 101. <i>calycias</i> . |
| 4. Forewings with median dorsal spot fascia-like..... | 102. <i>nephelomima</i> . |
| Forewings with median dorsal spot not crossing fold.. | 103. <i>autocasis</i> . |

99. *P. tyrastis*, n.sp.

♂. 12-15 mm. Head and palpi light ochreous-yellow. Antennæ fuscous. Thorax whitish-yellowish, anterior margin dark fuscous. Abdomen pale grey-yellowish. Forewings very elongate, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen oblique, somewhat rounded; whitish-yellowish; markings dark fuscous; two small spots on costa near base and at $\frac{1}{4}$, connected by a narrow costal streak; two dots on costa about middle, and a spot or dot at $\frac{3}{4}$; a spot on dorsum at $\frac{1}{3}$, a larger one beyond middle, and a triangular one at tornus; an irregular streak from apex along termen to below middle: cilia whitish-ochreous, with fuscous bars below apex and above tornus, or mostly fuscous. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Geraldton, West Australia; Melbourne, Victoria; in November, three specimens.

100. *P. inscripta*, n.sp.

♂♀. 11-13 mm. Head ochreous-yellowish. Palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen rather dark fuscous. Forewings very elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; ochreous-white, towards dorsum more ochreous-tinged; markings dark ochreous-fuscous; a streak along anterior half of costa; three narrow fasciæ, first at $\frac{1}{4}$, sometimes not reaching

dorsum, second from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to $\frac{2}{3}$ of dorsum, connected in middle by a bar with apex of costal streak, third from costa near apex to tornus; generally a more or less partial streak along termen, sometimes partly confluent with third fascia: cilia fuscous. Hindwings rather dark purplish-fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Sydney, New South Wales, in August, September, March, and April; ten specimens, all in Waverley Gully.

101. *P. calycias*, n.sp.

♂♀. 10-11 mm. Head whitish-ochreous, yellowish-tinged. Palpi and antennæ grey. Thorax and abdomen rather dark fuscous. Forewings very elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; rather dark fuscous; markings pale whitish-ochreous; a large rounded-triangular blotch extending on dorsum from base to middle, apex almost reaching costa at $\frac{1}{4}$; one or two obscure dots towards middle of costa; a rather narrow irregular fascia from $\frac{4}{5}$ of costa to dorsum before tornus: cilia fuscous, tips whitish on a spot beneath apex. Hindwings rather dark fuscous, with prismatic reflections; cilia fuscous.

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; from September to November, five specimens.

102. *P. nephelomima*, n.sp.

♂♀. 10-12 mm. Head and thorax grey mixed with white. Palpi grey. Antennæ whitish-grey. Abdomen grey. Forewings very elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; grey, suffused with whitish and mixed with dark fuscous, tending to form transverse strigulæ; markings cloudy, indistinct, formed by dark fuscous suffusion; a spot on costa at $\frac{1}{4}$, and another at $\frac{3}{4}$; an oblique fascia-like spot from dorsum beyond middle, reaching more than half across wing and tending to unite with second costal spot; a triangular spot on tornus: cilia grey, mixed with whitish on costa. Hindwings and cilia fuscous-grey.

Murrurundi and Sydney, New South Wales, in November and December; five specimens.

103. *P. autocasis*, n.sp.

♀. 11-12 mm. Head pale grey, yellowish-tinged, face more whitish. Palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen grey. Fore-wings very elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; grey, densely irrorated with white, and transversely strigulated with darker grey; an indistinct cloudy darker spot on dorsum beyond middle, not crossing fold, and another on tornus: cilia grey, on costa mixed with white. Hind-wings grey, with brassy and purplish reflections; cilia grey.

Sydney, New South Wales; Albany, West Australia; in October and April, two specimens.

16. *YPONOMEUTA* Latr.104. *Y. internellus* Walk.

(*Hyponomeuta internellus* Walk. 533; *H. pustulellus* ib. 533, Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 77; *H. grossipunctella* Gn., Ann. Soc. Ent. Fr. 1879, 282.)

Mackay, Townsville, Brisbane, and Warwick, Queensland; Glen Innes, Newcastle, and Sydney, New South Wales; from June to January.

105. *Y. myriosemus* Turn.

(*Hyponomeuta myriosema* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr., 1898, 200.)

Duaringa, and Brisbane, Queensland; Katoomba, New South Wales; in August and November.

106. *Y. interruptellus* Saub.

(*Teinoptila interruptella* Saub., Semp. Schmett. Phil. ii., 701, pl. lxvi., 16.)

Port Moresby, New Guinea; a specimen received from Dr. Turner; occurs also in the Philippines. A curious blackish species, with two or three very irregular rather large white spots towards dorsum of forewings; it is a true *Yponomeuta*, and the genus *Teinoptila* Saub., lapses.

17. THYRIDECTIS Meyr.

107. *T. psephonoma* Meyr.

(*Thyridæctis psephononta* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1886, 1046.)

Newcastle, New South Wales.

18. ATTEVA Walk.

The species of this genus, notwithstanding their conspicuous colouring, are often very similar and difficult, and require close attention. The colour and markings of the head and thorax, and the modifications of the posterior tibiæ of the male, frequently afford reliable distinctions. *A. fulviguttata* Z., is attributed conjecturally to Australia, but in error; it is really West Indian.

108. *A. aurata* Butl.

(*Corinea aurata* Butl., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1882, 238.)

25 mm. Forewings golden-orange. Hindwings orange, apical half greenish-black.

Duke of York Island (Bismarck Archipelago). Only type seen.

109. *A. rex* Butl.

(*Corinea rex* Butl., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1887, 414.)

♂. 25-26 mm. Head dark grey, a streak along anterior margin of eye, a patch behind eye. and a spot or mark on back of crown white. Thorax and abdomen orange, anal valves very long. Posterior tibiæ and tarsi whitish, very weak and deformed. Forewings narrow, posteriorly dilated, costa posteriorly strongly arched, apex obtuse, termen faintly sinuate, rather oblique; bright orange, posteriorly coppery-tinged; a suffused deep purple terminal fascia, occupying about $\frac{1}{6}$ of wing, broadest on costa. Hindwings thinly scaled, bright orange; apical $\frac{2}{5}$ dark grey.

Bougainville, Solomon Is.; two specimens (Meek); types also seen.

110. *A. albitarsis* Feld.

(*Amblothridia albitarsis* Feld., Reis. Nov., pl.cxxxix (note).)

Locality not given, but it would seem to be probably from the Australian region. Not known to me; described as golden-orange, with costa and termen of forewings narrowly black.

111. *A. porphyris* n.sp.

♀. 27-29 mm. Head, palpi, and antennæ blackish, face and a patch behind eyes white. Thorax bright orange. Abdomen orange, above deep purple becoming blackish posteriorly, beneath with apical segment white and præapical purple-blackish. Legs purple-blackish, spotted with white. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex rounded, termen rather obliquely rounded; very deep indigo-blue-purple; basal area almost to middle bright orange: cilia dark purple-fuscous, tips pale fuscous. Hindwings somewhat thinly scaled, bright orange; apical half dark purplish-fuscous, produced along dorsum to near termen; cilia dark purplish-fuscous, tips paler, becoming orange on dorsum.

Bougainville, Solomon Is.; two specimens (Meek).

112. *A. iris* Feld.

(*Amblothridia iris* Feld., Reis. Nov. pl.cxxxix., 25.)

Molucca Is.; not known to me. Similar to preceding, but with orange area much smaller, occupying only about a fourth of wing.

113. *A. teratias*, n.sp.

♂♀. 30-33 mm. Head dark grey, a streak along anterior margin of eye, a patch behind eye, and sometimes a dot on forehead and another on crown white. Palpi and antennæ dark grey. Thorax and abdomen bright orange, abdomen in ♂ with white ventral stripe, anal valves very long. Legs dark grey, apex of middle tibiæ whitish, posterior legs white suffused with orange above, posterior tibiæ in ♂ short and weak, loosely rough-scaled above. Forewings very elongate, narrow, costa posteriorly

gently arched, apex rounded, termen somewhat obliquely rounded; dark fuscous-purple, in ♂ suffused with deep indigo in disc; basal $\frac{2}{5}$ bright orange, division suffused; an elongate white spot in disc somewhat before middle; a variable roundish or irregular white spot in disc somewhat before $\frac{3}{4}$, above which are one or two minute white dots: cilia rather dark fuscous. Hindwings blackish-fuscous; basal $\frac{2}{5}$ bright orange; cilia grey, on basal area orange.

Woodlark I. Sariba I.; two specimens (Meek).

114. *A. cuprina* Feld.

(*Amblothridia cuprina* Feld., Reis. Nov. pl. cxxxix., 21.)

Molucca Is.; not known to me. Forewings purple, with an orange basal patch extended along dorsum to tornus, and four white spots in the purple area; hindwings orange, with grey apical patch.

115. *A. basalis* Voll.

(*Oeta basalis* Voll., Tijd. v. Ent. 1863, 140, pl. ix., 6.)

Mortai (Moluccas); other localities quoted by various authors require confirmation, the identity of the species observed not being established. This and the two following species are nearly allied, and the group requires further study.

116. *A. conspicua* Wals.

(*Atteva conspicua* Wals., Swinh. Cat. Het. ii., 559.)

Buru; not known to me.

117. *A. Mathewi* Butl.

(*Corinea Mathewi* Butl., Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1887, 414.)

♂♀. 30-35 mm. Head blackish-grey, a streak along anterior margin of eye, a patch behind eye, and undefined spots on forehead and back of crown white. Thorax and abdomen orange. Posterior tibiae in ♂ somewhat short but normal, smooth-scaled. Forewings purple-blackish; basal $\frac{2}{5}$ deep orange; a white spot on dorsum near base, and one in disc at $\frac{1}{5}$; a variable transverse white mark before middle, seldom reaching dorsum; a white dot

on costa near beyond this, sometimes almost touching it; three small variable white spots beneath costa on posterior half, sometimes accompanied by one or two additional dots; a rather large pear-shaped white spot above dorsum before tornus, sometimes touching dorsum or connected with penultimate subcostal spot. Hindwings thinly scaled, bright orange; apical half, or rather less, grey, on termen blackish.

Kulambangra, Florida. Guadalcanar, Choiseul, Gizo, Rendova, probably throughout the Solomon Is. (Meek); fourteen specimens. My former quotation of *A. apicalis* Voll., from these islands was founded on a mistaken identification of this species.

118. *A. albiguttata* Z.

(*Oeta albiguttata* Z., Zool. Bot. Ver. 1873, 230; *Atteva albiguttata* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 80.)

Maryborough and Brisbane, Queensland, in April (Barnard, Turner).

119. *A. charopis* Turn.

(*Atteva charopis* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 80.)

Cooktown and Cairns, Queensland (Dodd).

120. *A. megalastra*, n.sp.

♂♀. 29-30 mm. Head ochreous-whitish. Palpi dark grey, base ochreous-whitish. Antennæ grey. Thorax deep orange, apical margin of collar, and a spot on outer side of patagia white, and a transverse ochreous-whitish bar before posterior extremity. Abdomen bright orange, beneath with segments white towards middle of posterior margin. Legs dark fuscous, spotted with white, posterior tibiæ in ♂ clothed with dense long hairs above and beneath. Forewings elongate, costa anteriorly nearly straight, posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen rather oblique, hardly rounded; deep fulvous-orange, with numerous mostly roundish white spots; about twelve small ones on costa, tenth largest; five moderate spots, with two or three variable small additional dots, in a supramedian longitudinal series, first and third sometimes touching costal spots, second central, fifth almost

apical; a moderate spot above dorsum near base; two large spots in disc at about $\frac{2}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$; five or six small spots on dorsum, of which one beyond middle is larger and transverse; a more or less transverse spot beyond tornus, and sometimes some additional variable dots above this: cilia orange, towards tips white round apex. Hindwings bright orange; cilia orange, tips paler.

Port Douglas, Queensland; two specimens (Lucas).

121. *A. niphocosma* Turn.

(*Atteva niphocosma* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 79.)

Townsville and Brisbane, Queensland, in February and March (Turner). Not known to me.

122. *A. myriastræ*, n.sp.

♀. 34 mm. Head white mixed with whitish-ochreous. (Palpi broken). Antennæ dark grey. Thorax deep orange, apical half of collar and a spot on outer side of patagia white (probably with a whitish bar before posterior extremity, but defaced). Abdomen bright orange, beneath with segments white towards middle of posterior margin. Legs dark fuscous, spotted with white. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen almost straight, somewhat oblique; fulvous-orange, with numerous white spots; about thirteen small ones on costa, eleventh largest; eleven small or moderate spots in an irregular subcostal series; about eight in an irregular submedian series, variable in size, two transverse spots about $\frac{3}{4}$ connected, eighth transverse; about nine small dorsal spots, one beyond middle larger and transverse: cilia orange, tips paler. Hindwings and cilia bright orange.

Maryborough, Queensland; one specimen (Barnard).

19. CORYPTILUM Z.

Head shortly rough-haired. Antennæ $\frac{5}{8}$ to almost 1, in ♂ filiform, simple, basal joint short, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, with rough projecting hairs beneath throughout, terminal joint shorter than second, obtuse. Maxillary

palpi moderate, filiform, subascending. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 to costa, 11 from $\frac{1}{4}$ of cell, secondary cell defined. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{4}$; 3 and 4 somewhat approximated, 5 and 6 approximated.

A peculiar genus of somewhat uncertain affinity, perhaps nearer the *Tortyra* group.

123. *C. Klugii* Z.

(*Coryptilum Klugii* Z., Is. 1839; *Sippharara euchromiella* Walk. Suppl. 1822; *S. Woodfordi* Druce, Proc. Zool. Soc. Lond. 1888, 579. pl. xxix., 8.)

♂♀. 32-40 mm Head black. Thorax coppery-red, suffusedly striped with black. Abdomen blackish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa posteriorly strongly arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; orange, mostly suffused with deep coppery-red; costal edge blackish; a blackish patch, strewn with bright bluish-silvery-metallic scales, extending along dorsum from near base to near tornus; a broad black oblique subapical patch from costa posteriorly, not quite reaching termen, marked with several streaks of bright bluish-silvery-metallic scales on veins; two more or less indicated short black and silvery-metallic streaks on veins towards tornus. Hindwings black; apical third bright orange.

Rendova, Isabel, Gizo, Solomon Is.; Milne Bay, New Guinea; Rossel I.; Gilolo; twelve specimens. Occurs also in the Philippines, Celebes, Sumatra, Java, and Malacca.

20. *TONZA* Walk.

124. *T. purella* Walk.

(*Tonza purella* Walk. 1011; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1892, 591.)

Townsville and Rockhampton, Queensland, in November, February, and May.

21. *ANTICRATES* MEYR.

Head loosely haired or with appressed scales; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ moderately or shortly ciliated, basal joint

sometimes with pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, with appressed scales. terminal joint shorter than second, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from angle, 2 and 3 sometimes stalked, 7 to termen, 7 and 8 or 8 and 9 sometimes stalked, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5-7 tolerably parallel.

An Indo-Malayan genus of moderate extent.

125. *A. isanema*, n.sp.

♂♀. 18-20 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen white, second joint of palpi pale ochreous except towards apex, terminal joint obviously shorter than second. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen faintly sinuate, rather strongly oblique, 8 and 9 stalked; white; sometimes two or three minute dark fuscous dots on costa towards apex, and on dorsum towards tornus: costal cilia whitish-ochreous, near apex white; terminal cilia pale ochreous, becoming fuscous towards tips, base white, with a minute blackish apical dot. Hindwings and cilia white.

Mount Wellington, Tasmania, at 3000 feet, in December and January, apparently attached to *Correa speciosa*; nine specimens.

126. *A. drosochlora*, n.sp.

♀. 17 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen white, terminal joint of palpi almost as long as second. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen almost straight, rather strongly oblique, 8 and 9 stalked; white, strewn throughout with scattered pale brownish-ochreous scales; a series of minute dark fuscous specks round apical portion of costa and termen: cilia pale ochreous, towards base white, sprinkled with pale brownish-ochreous. Hindwings and cilia white.

Sydney, New South Wales, in August, amongst *Correa speciosa*; one specimen.

127. *A. sulfurata*, n.sp.

♂ 18 mm., ♀ 27 mm. Head and thorax in ♂ pale yellow, in ♀ brownish-ochreous. Palpi in ♂ moderate, ochreous-whitish,

terminal joint nearly equal second, in ♀ longer, more recurved, brownish-ochreous, terminal joint much shorter than second. Antennæ whitish-ochreous. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen somewhat rounded, oblique, 7 and 8 stalked; very pale shining brassy-yellowish: cilia whitish. Hindwings and cilia white.

York, West Australia, in November, 1 ♂; Ardrossan, South Australia, 1 ♀. I have no doubt these are the same species, but in case of error I specify the male as the type.

128. *A. paraxantha*, n.sp.

♀. 16 mm. Head ochreous-yellow. Palpi whitish-ochreous, second joint externally crimson-tinged. Antennæ whitish-ochreous. Thorax yellow, collar and posterior third mixed with dull crimson. Abdomen pale ochreous, tinged with crimson. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen little rounded, oblique, 7-9 separate; yellow, with a few scattered pale crimson scales in disc and posteriorly; base narrowly pale crimson, shortly produced along costa; an ill-defined and partially interrupted cloudy pale crimson streak from $\frac{1}{3}$ of dorsum to $\frac{4}{5}$ of costa; an inwardly oblique pale crimson streak from dorsum before tornus, terminating in previous streak at right angles: cilia yellow, slightly crimson-tinged. Hindwings and cilia light ochreous-crimson.

Rockhampton, Queensland; one specimen (Barnard).

129. *A. zapyra*, n.sp.

♂. 16 mm. Head pale yellow, crown red posteriorly. Palpi reddish. Antennæ whitish-yellowish. Thorax pale yellow, with red transverse median band. Abdomen coppery-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen somewhat rounded, oblique, 7-9 separate; pale brassy-yellow; markings crimson-red, paler on costal half, deepest towards dorsum; costal edge crimson towards base; a subdorsal streak from base to $\frac{1}{4}$ of dorsum, connected there with a median streak from before middle of dorsum to near costa at $\frac{4}{5}$; a streak from base of costa termina-

ting in median streak on fold, and connected with middle of subdorsal streak by a bar parallel to median streak and continued upwards to meet next streak; a slender curved streak rising from this near base and continued through middle of disc to tornus, joined at right angles by a thick streak from $\frac{2}{3}$ of dorsum parallel to median; above this the whole wing is marked by cloudy inter-neural streaks not quite reaching margin: cilia light crimson-ochreous, basal third dull crimson. Hindwings and cilia crimson-ochreous.

Toowoomba, Queensland, in December; one specimen.

22. LACTURA Walk.

Characters are given by Dr. Turner, but 7 and 8 of forewings sometimes stalked. I include *Epidictica* Turn., as a synonym of this genus. It appears to be confined to the Australian region.

130. *L. caminaea* Meyr.

(*Enaemia caminaea* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1886, 1044.)

Newcastle and Sydney, New South Wales, in April. Larva on *Eucalyptus*; figured and described by Olliff, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. 1888, 361, pl. xx., 5; if there is no error of observation, it is very abnormal in form.

131. *L. egregiella* Walk.

(*Cyptasia egregiella* Walk., Suppl. 1837; *Lactura egregiella* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 84.)

Duaringa, Wide Bay, and Rosewood, Queensland, in October.

132. *L. dives* Walk.

(*Lactura dives* Walk., Bomb. 486; Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 89.)

Townsville, Queensland, in March.

133. *L. laetifera* Walk.

(*Themiscyra laetifera* Walk., Suppl. 258; *Enaemia pyrochrysa* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 111; *Lactura laetifera* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 85.)

Cairns, Bundaberg, and Brisbane, Queensland.

134. *L. suffusa* Walk.

(*Dianasa suffusa* Walk., Bomb. 488; *Hypoprepia haematopus* Feld., Reis. Nov. pl. cxxxix., 54, 55; *Dianasa obscura* Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1877, 346; *Lactura suffusa* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 88.)

Mackay and Brisbane, Queensland; Newcastle, New South Wales. Felder's quotation of Assam as locality is undoubtedly one of his frequent errors.

135. *L. Pilcheri* Luc.

(*Calligenia Pilcheri* Luc., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1891, 279; *Epidictica Pilcheri* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 83.)

Rockhampton, Bundaberg, and Brisbane, Queensland, in November and March.

136. *L. calliphylla* Turn.

(*Epidictica calliphylla* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 81.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in November.

137. *L. phoenodes* Feld.

(*Mieza phoenodes* Feld., Reis. Nov. pl. cxxxix., 37.)

Locality quoted as doubtfully Australian. Not known to me; it may not be referable to this genus.

138. *L. cristata* Butl.

(*Cyptasia cristata* Butl., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, 383; *Enaemia callianthes* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1894, 111; *E. mixoleuca* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1900, 14.)

Mackay, Gayndah, and Gympie, Queensland.

139. *L. rutilella* Pag.

(*Enaemia rutilella* Pag., Zoologica xxix., 233.)

Bismarck Is.; not known to me.

140. *L. erythrocer*a Feld.

(*Mieza erythrocer*a Feld., Reis. Nov. pl. cxxxviii., 53.)

Cape York, Queensland; not known to me. Felder also figures from the same locality under the name of *Mieza picta* a species not known to me, but apparently more probably referable to the *Lithosiadae*.

141. *L. phlogopa* Meyr.

(*Enaemia* (?) *phlogopa* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1886, 258.)

Fly River, New Guinea.

142. *L. thiospila* Turn.

(*Epidictica thiospila* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 83.)

Mackay, Queensland.

143. *L. erythractis* Meyr.

(*Enaemia erythractis* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1886, 1043; *Lactura erythractis* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 86.)

Townsville and Bowen, Queensland, in January.

144. *L. parallela* Meyr.

(*Enaemia parallela* Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1889, 522; *Lactura eupocila* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 86.)

New Guinea; Cooktown, Queensland.

145. *L. mactata* Feld.

(*Mieza mactata* Feld., Reis. Nov. pl. cxxxix., 44; *Lactura mactata* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 87.)

Cape York, Kuranda, and Geraldton, Queensland, in October and November.

23. MIEZA Walk.

Differs from *Lactura* and *Anticrates* in having all the veins of hindwings separate and remote. *Hedycharis* Turn., is a synonym of this genus.

146. *M. phoenobapta* Turn.

(*Hedycharis phoenobapta* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 90.)

Brisbane, Queensland, in March. Not known to me.

147. *M. leucophthalma*, n.sp.

♂. 20 mm. Head yellow, sides and back of crown suffused with crimson. Palpi and antennæ light yellowish. Thorax yellow, posterior half pale crimson. Abdomen light rosy-ochreous. Forewings elongate, moderately broad, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; pale purplish-brown, becoming darker purple-fuscous towards margins of yellow markings; a rather irregular yellow streak all round costa and termen, margined internally with fiery-orange suffusion, and a similar spot on middle of dorsum; a roundish patch of white suffusion in disc above middle: cilia yellow, at tornus orange-tinged. Hindwings and cilia pale ochreous-rosy.

Cooktown, Queensland; one specimen.

148. *M. pyrilampis* Meyr.

(*Enaemia pyrilampis* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1886, 257.)

Fly River, New Guinea.

149. *M. colabristis*, n.sp.

♂. 23 mm. Head yellow, crown red except on sides. Palpi red, beneath pale yellowish. Antennæ ochreous, basal joint red. Thorax yellow, anterior edge of collar, angulated marks on middle of patagia connected by a streak on posterior edge of collar, and a dorsal streak starting from this and posteriorly furcate crimson-red. Abdomen coppery-orange. Forewings elongate, slightly dilated posteriorly, costa posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked; yellow, with longitudinal reddish-orange streaks between veins in disc and posteriorly, not reaching margins; markings bright crimson-red; a slender basal fascia, furcate costally, and connected with short

costal and dorsal streaks from base; a straight streak from $\frac{1}{3}$ of dorsum to middle of costa, and a parallel series of three marks between this and basal fascia; two posterior series of marks on veins, strongly angulated outwards in disc, towards dorsum becoming streaks connected by lines on veins, first rising from costal extremity of preceding streak and terminating on middle of dorsum, where it meets a bar from $\frac{3}{4}$ of preceding streak; terminal extremities of veins shortly crimson-red: cilia reddish-orange (imperfect). Hindwings and cilia orange, slightly rosy-tinged.

New Guinea; one specimen.

24. EREMOthyris Wals.

Differs from *Anticrates* in having veins 6 and 7 of hindwings stalked. *Epopisia* Turn., is a synonym of this.

150. *E. metreta* Turn.

(*Epopisia metreta* Turn., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1903, 90.)

Cooktown, Queensland. Not known to me; but I possess two examples of an *Anticrates* from Borneo which appear to agree exactly with all particulars of Dr. Turner's description except in the one distinguishing neural character; and as Dr. Turner's type was apparently unique, it is possible that it may be an abnormal individual, and in any case further information is desirable.

25. ANAPHANTIS, n.g.

Head with appressed scales; ocelli small; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{5}{6}$, thickened with smooth scales, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, with appressed scales, terminal joint much shorter than second, pointed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae smooth-scaled. Forewings with 16 long-furcate, 2 from towards angle, 7 to apex (but indefinite), 11 from beyond middle. Hindwings .1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{6}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Differs from *Anticrates* by the thickened antennæ.

151. *A. isochrysa*, n.sp.

♀. 17-18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax blackish, collar orange. Antennæ blackish, apical third white. Abdomen orange, apical third blackish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex rounded, termen very obliquely rounded; purplish-black; a broad direct transverse orange band, extending from $\frac{1}{5}$ to about $\frac{3}{5}$; cilia blackish. Hindwings orange; apical third black; cilia black, round dorsum and termen orange.

Bougainville, Solomon Is.; two specimens (Meek).

26. HILAROGRAPHA Z.

Head with loosely appressed hairs; ocelli large, bright; tongue short. Antennæ hardly over $\frac{1}{2}$, in ♂ strongly fasciculate-ciliated, basal joint stout, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, slender, curved, ascending, with appressed scales, terminal joint shorter than second, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae smooth-scaled. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from before $\frac{3}{4}$, 7 and 8 approximated or stalked, 7 to apex or termen, 8 sometimes to termen, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, oblong-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{3}$; 3 and 4 short-stalked, 6 and 7 stalked.

Idiothauma Wals., and *Thaumatographa* Wals., are synonyms of this genus.

152. *H. pyranthis*, n.sp.

♂♀. 10-12 mm. Head orange suffused with grey, face light yellowish. Palpi pale ochreous, base of second and terminal joints dark fuscous. Antennæ brownish-ochreous. Thorax orange, with two leaden-blue stripes. Abdomen orange. Forewings triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex rounded, termen sinuate beneath apex, rather prominent in middle, rather oblique beneath; 7 and 8 stalked; bright reddish-orange; three narrow leaden-blue black edged streaks from base to about $\frac{1}{3}$, subcostal curved downwards posteriorly, between subcostal and median a broader yellow streak; an oblique yellow spot from costa at $\frac{1}{3}$; median area occupied by about eight

strongly angulated transverse purple-black striae, irregularly anastomosing especially in pairs so as to form a confused network, on costa reduced to five, outer pairs enclosing a leaden-blue mark; a sinuate leaden-blue black-edged streak from costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to near apex, where it unites with a wedge-shaped white black-edged præapical mark on costa; a small triangular white spot on subapical situation, tipped with leaden-blue and edged with blackish; some irregular black marks before termen on lower half: cilia pale orange, on upper half of termen suffused with blackish, with a white spot on subapical situation, on costa white barred with black. Hindwings bright orange; a subterminal series of five partly confluent small black spots on upper $\frac{2}{3}$; cilia orange, on upper half of termen suffused with fuscous, with black basal line.

St. Aignan I., New Guinea; three specimens (Meek).

153. *H. zapyra* Meyr.

(*Halarographa zapyra* Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, 286.)
Port Moresby, New Guinea.

27. CEBYSA Walk.

Head with appressed hairs, collar in ♂ rough-haired; tongue absent. Antennæ $\frac{3}{5}$, in ♂ with very short pectinations terminating in fascicles of long cilia, in ♀ thickened with scales, especially towards $\frac{3}{4}$, basal joint short. Labial palpi extremely short, pointed, porrected, in ♂ with long rough hairs, in ♀ rough-scaled. Maxillary palpi absent. Posterior tibiae short, smooth-scaled. Forewings with 1b long-furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 in ♂ to termen, in ♀ to apex, 8 absent, 10 from near angle, 11 from middle, secondary cell small, well-marked. Hindwings in ♂ 1, broad-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{6}$, in ♀ $\frac{1}{2}$, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{2}$; 2-4 parallel, 4 from angle, 5 approximated to 4, 6 and 7 in ♂ parallel, in ♀ stalked, 7 to apex.

A singular genus, which has hitherto been puzzling, but is certainly in its right place here. *Sezeris* Walk., is a synonym. The dissimilarity of the sexes is extraordinary.

154. *C. leucoteles* Walk.

(*Cebysa leucoteles* Walk., Bomb. 486 (-us), (♀); *Pitane dilecta* ib. 532 (♂), 959; *Sezeris conflictella* ib., Tin. 509; *Oecinea Scotti* Scott, Austr. Lep. 29, pl. ix., 4.)

♂. 15-16 mm. Head ochreous-yellow, mixed with dark fuscous except on forehead. Palpi pale yellowish. Antennæ yellow-ochreous ringed with dark fuscous. Thorax dark fuscous, with a pale yellow stripe on inner side of patagia. Abdomen dark fuscous, with segmental fringes of pale yellowish hairs. Forewings rather elongate-triangular, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; dark purplish-fuscous, marked with numerous minute ochreous-yellow dots except on costal fourth; six small ochreous-yellow costal spots, last almost apical: cilia ochreous-yellow, basal half dark fuscous. Hindwings dark purplish-fuscous; an elongate ochreous-yellow blotch in disc from near base to $\frac{2}{3}$, enlarged posteriorly; several small irregular ochreous-yellow spots between this and dorsum, and one at apex; cilia yellow, basal third dark fuscous except at apex.

♀. 12-18 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen shining blue-blackish, apex of antennæ white; abdomen elongate, tufted with hairs laterally. Forewings elongate, moderate, costa strongly arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; shining deep blue; one or sometimes two light orange spots on costa towards middle, and sometimes a few scattered orange dots; a variable irregular light orange apical patch, extended on termen to tornus: cilia orange. Hindwings deep fuscous-purple: one or two small irregular yellow spots towards dorsum; an irregular pale orange apical patch, extending along termen to below middle; cilia pale orange, dark fuscous on dorsum and towards tornus.

Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; from February to May, six specimens. Larva feeding in a portable case of silk covered with refuse on lichens on rocks. It seems likely that the conspicuous blue and orange tints of the ♀ are warning colours, possibly mimicking some wasp-like insect; observations on this would be interesting.

28. PIESTOCEROS, n.g.

Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat spreading; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, strongly compressed, flat, above with a streak of rough scales throughout, basal joint short, without pecten. Labial palpi rather short, porrected, loosely scaled, terminal joint shorter than second, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiæ with long hairs above. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 7 to termen, 8-10 from near 7, 11 from beyond middle. Hindwings under 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{3}{4}$; 2-7 tolerably parallel, 5 and 6 sometimes approximated, transverse vein oblique.

Although abnormal in some particulars, such as the long hairs of posterior tibiæ, this curious genus seems better placed here than anywhere else.

155. *P. conjunctella* Walk.

(*Incurvaria conjunctella* Walk. 491.)

♂♀. 13-15 mm. Head and thorax dark bronzy, sidetufts in ♂ yellowish. Palpi ochreous-yellow. Antennæ dark purplish-fuscous, apex and a median band whitish-yellowish. Abdomen bronzy-fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather strongly oblique; purplish-coppery-bronze, sprinkled with black, and strewn throughout with fine linear whitish scales; a slender outwards-curved coppery-golden-metallic fascia beyond middle: cilia coppery-golden-metallic. Hindwings orange; apical $\frac{2}{5}$, and a narrow streak along termen to tornus dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, with darker basal shade.

Cairns, Townsville, and Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; in November, February, and March, five specimens. Seems to frequent *Acacia*.

29. EPICROESA, n.g.

Head smooth, metallic; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ over 1, filiform or somewhat flattened, in ♂ simple, basal joint moderately elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi short,

porrected, filiform, pointed. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Posterior tibiæ and basal joint of tarsi with rough projecting scales above. Forewings with 2 from near angle, 4 absent, 7 to termen, 11 from beyond middle. Hindwings $\frac{1}{2}$, trapezoidal-lanceolate, cilia 2; cell open between 3 and 4, 2 and 3 forming short branches of lower median, 4-7 appearing as branches of upper median, or 5 sometimes absent.

Type *E. ambrosia*. This is another curious genus, distinguished from its allies by the antennæ being longer than forewings; the species are very brilliantly coloured.

1. Forewings with a metallic streak parallel to termen... 156. *thiasarcha*.
Forewings without such streak.
2. Forewings with golden-metallic costal spots at $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$.. 157. *ambrosia*.
Forewings without such spots..... 158. *metallifera*.

156. *E. thiasarcha*, n.sp.

♂♀. 7-9 mm. Head shining bronze with green reflections. Palpi yellowish. Antennæ distinctly flattened, dark purple-fuscous, basal joint greenish-bronze. Thorax metallic green-blue. Abdomen dark bluish-fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen and dorsum gently and continuously rounded; brilliant metallic green-blue; an orange black-edged fascia near base, in ♂ narrow and suffused with black towards costa, in ♀ crossed by several longitudinal black lines; a violet-silvery-metallic transverse spot on costa immediately beyond this, and another beyond middle, edged posteriorly by a black line crossing wing to $\frac{2}{3}$ of dorsum, costal area between these suffused with blackish; apical area beyond this line orange, including several violet-silvery-metallic partly black-edged markings, viz., an erect triangular mark before tornus, a longitudinal curved streak parallel to termen, and two costal marks, in ♂ confluent into a triangular costal spot: cilia fuscous, with blackish basal line. Hindwings almost lanceolate, more pointed than in the other species, vein 5 present; blackish-fuscous; cilia dark fuscous.

Cairns, Queensland, in September and October; two specimens (Dodd).

157. *E. ambrosia*, n.sp.

♂♀. 9-11 mm. Head bright metallic bronze, collar yellowish. Palpi ochreous-yellow. Antennæ hardly flattened, dark fuscous, basal joint yellow. Thorax metallic bronze, with green and coppery reflections. Abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa anteriorly faintly sinuate, moderately arched posteriorly, apex obtuse, termen and dorsum continuously rounded; brilliant coppery-purple-bronze; an orange basal patch, marked at base with some black and metallic green scales, at base of costa with a black dot, preceded and followed by metallic bronze dots, outer edge straight; a violet-golden-metallic dot on costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, edged with black anteriorly, and followed by a small semioval black spot; a small transverse golden-metallic spot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, preceded by a transverse black spot, and followed by a smaller black spot, whence proceeds an oblique black line to termen above middle, preceded in middle by a triangular black spot, and beneath this by some violet-golden suffusion; a patch of metallic blue-green scales towards middle of dorsum; apical area beyond the oblique black line orange, cut by a violet-metallic black-edged streak parallel to the black line: cilia dark fuscous, towards tornus mixed with metallic-bronzy, tips pale grey. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous; vein 5 present.

Cairns, Queensland, in September and October (Dodd); three specimens.

158. *E. metallifera*, n.sp.

♀. 8 mm. Head bright bronzy-metallic, face light metallic-blue. Palpi yellow. Antennæ hardly flattened, dark fuscous, towards base deep yellow. Thorax metallic bronze. Abdomen dark bronzy-fuscous. Forewings more pointed than in *ambrosia*; shining bronzy-purple, with green reflections; an orange basal patch, enclosing a metallic green-blue basal spot in middle, outer edge straight; two small semioval black spots on costa before and beyond middle; an oblique black line from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to termen above middle; apical area beyond this orange, cut by an irregular violet-metallic black-edged streak parallel to the line: cilia dark

fuscos, on lower half of termen mixed with coppery-bronze, tips pale grey. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous; vein 5 absent.

Duaringa, Queensland (Lower); one specimen.

30. TORTYRA Walk.

Head smooth, with postorbital cilia; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{2}{3}$, thickened with scales except towards apex, in ♂ serrate, ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, curved, ascending, smooth-scaled, terminal joint shorter than second, obtuse. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae smooth-scaled above, sometimes with expansible whorls of scales on origin of spurs. Forewings with 16 furcate, 2 from $\frac{2}{3}$, 3 from angle, 7 to termen, 9 and 10 from near 8, 11 from before middle, secondary cell defined. Hindwings 1 or over 1, ovate-triangular, cilia $\frac{1}{6}$ - $\frac{1}{8}$; 3 and 4 stalked, 5-7 parallel, 8 approximated to cell in middle.

A genus of limited extent but ranging through the tropics of the Old and New World. *Saptha* Walk., *Badera* Walk., and *Choregia* Z., are synonyms. The species are brilliantly metallic, but often very similar, and require careful discrimination.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Metallic transverse postmedian streak entire..... | 2. |
| Metallic transverse postmedian streak reduced to one
or two patches..... | 3. |
| 2. Violet-coppery species, hindwings with yellow band.... | 162. <i>divitiosa</i> . |
| Brassy-green species, hindwings without yellow band.. | 161. <i>prasochalca</i> . |
| 3. Forewings with metallic-blue postmedian spot beneath
middle..... | 4. |
| Forewings without such spot..... | 163. <i>prodigella</i> . |
| 4. Hindwings with yellow band... .. | 159. <i>iridopa</i> . |
| Hindwings without yellow band..... | 160. <i>paradelpha</i> . |

159. *T. iridopa*, n.sp.

♀. 18-20 mm. Head and palpi metallic blue-green. Antennæ purple-black, with white band about $\frac{3}{4}$. Thorax blackish, with three metallic iridescent-green stripes. Abdomen blackish, ringed with deep bronze. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa posteriorly moderately arched, apex rounded, termen rather oblique,

hardly rounded; deep bronze; four metallic iridescent-green black-edged streaks, first along basal fourth of costa, second from base above submedian fold, abruptly curved to dorsum at $\frac{2}{5}$, third subdorsal from base to about $\frac{1}{4}$, fourth direct from costa at $\frac{2}{5}$ to submedian fold, attenuated downwards; a purple-black postmedian fascia, anterior edge straight, well-defined, running from middle of costa to middle of dorsum, posterior edge merged in a purple-black suffusion which extends over most of posterior area of wing; on this fascia near anterior edge are two large brilliant metallic-blue spots above and below middle, upper followed by a longitudinal bright brassy-golden patch; a broad suffused bright brassy-golden terminal fascia, preceded by some similar irroration: cilia shining whitish-bronze, basal third black. Hindwings blackish; base and dorsal and subdorsal streaks not reaching termen hyaline whitish; an irregular rather broad light ochreous-yellow streak from base to middle of disc, thence curved upwards to beneath costa at $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia whitish, basal third blackish.

Florida, Solomon Is. (Meek); two specimens.

160. *T. paradelpa*, n.sp.

♂♀. 19-20 mm. Differs from *iridopa* only as follows: forewings with brassy-golden irroration on posterior half more developed, forming numerous distinct longitudinal lines; cilia light shining violet-bronze, with black basal line: hindwings dark fuscous, wholly without yellow streak, cilia in ♂ suffused with pale fuscous. Forewings in ♂ with termen more oblique than in ♀; hindwings with tornus broadly expanded.

Treasury Island, Solomon Is. (Meek); two specimens.

161. *T. prasochalca*, n.sp.

♂♀. 19-22 mm. Head dark metallic blue-bronze, face metallic blue-green. Palpi metallic greenish-bronze, towards apex blackish. Antennæ purple-blackish, with an ochreous-white band at $\frac{2}{3}$. Thorax dark fuscous, with three metallic coppery-green stripes. Abdomen fuscous, in ♂ with expansible genital tuft of pale fuscous and whitish hairs. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa

almost straight, posteriorly moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen rather obliquely rounded; deep golden-bronze; three metallic-green, partially black-edged streaks from base, first along costa to $\frac{1}{4}$, second to $\frac{1}{4}$ of disc, thence curved to dorsum at $\frac{2}{5}$, third subdorsal to $\frac{1}{4}$, and another from costa beyond $\frac{1}{3}$ reaching half across wing; a metallic brassy-golden streak, edged anteriorly with purple-black, from middle of dorsum to near middle of costa, thence bent beneath costa to near $\frac{3}{4}$; above and beyond this streak the whole wing is purple-blackish sprinkled with fine pale golden-metallic scales, except a broad terminal fascia of groundcolour densely irrorated with metallic brassy-golden: cilia pale violet-blue-fuscous, with blackish basal line. Hindwings in ♂ broader than in ♀, tornus not produced, with a transparent almost dorsal groove; fuscous, on upper portion of termen with a more or less defined broad dark fuscous band; sometimes a small undefined paler or fuscous-whitish patch beneath costa beyond middle; cilia light fuscous, tips whitish, with dark fuscous basal line.

New Britain, Bismarck Is.; Choiseul, Guadalcanar, Solomon Is.; seven specimens (Meek).

162. *T. divitiosa* Walk.

(*Saptha divitiosa* Walk., 1015; *Badera nobilis* Feld., Reis. Nov. pl. cxxxix., 9.)

♂♀. 18-21 mm. Head metallic green-blue, with a pale yellowish patch behind eyes. Antennæ purple-black, with ochreous-white band about $\frac{3}{4}$. Thorax blackish, with three metallic-green stripes. Forewings with termen obliquely rounded; deep bronze; four metallic-green streaks on basal area, as in *prasocheuca*; a curved metallic blue-green streak from middle of dorsum to beneath costa at $\frac{2}{5}$, edged anteriorly with blackish and posteriorly with metallic violet-coppery; beyond this the wing is wholly suffused with purple-blackish, thinly strewn with golden-metallic scales, except a broad metallic violet-coppery terminal fascia: cilia pale purplish-bronze, with blackish basal line. Hindwings in ♂ with tornus expanded and more strongly prominent than in

prasochalca; blackish; partially confluent dorsal and subdorsal hyaline streaks, not reaching termen; a curved yellow streak from base to middle of disc, thence dilated and curved to beneath costa at $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ hyaline except towards posterior extremity, and largely confluent with subdorsal and dorsal streaks towards base; cilia fuscous-whitish, with blackish basal line.

St. Aignan, Woodlark, and Sudest Islands, New Guinea (Meek); also recorded from Ceram and Amboina; eight specimens.

163. *T. prodigella* Walk.

(*Baiera prodigella* Walk., Suppl. 1820.)

♂♀. 18-21 mm. Head dark bluish-bronze, face metallic blue-green, a patch behind eye ochreous-yellow. Antennæ purple-black, with white band at $\frac{3}{4}$. Thorax blackish-bronze, with three metallic-green stripes. Forewings with termen obliquely rounded, in ♀ less oblique; very deep bronze; four metallic iridescent-green stripes on basal area, as in *prasochalca*; posterior half beyond a straight line from middle of costa to middle of dorsum suffused with purple-blackish; an elongate metallic violet-golden patch beneath costa beyond middle, edged anteriorly with metallic blue; posterior area thinly strewn with metallic violet-golden scales; a suffused metallic violet-golden terminal fascia; cilia bronzy-grey, with blackish basal line. Hindwings in ♂ with tornus somewhat expanded, little prominent; blackish; dorsal and subdorsal hyaline streaks not reaching termen; an ochreous-yellow stripe from base to middle of disc, thence irregularly expanded and curved to beneath costa at $\frac{3}{4}$; cilia pale fuscous, becoming whitish round apex, with blackish basal line.

Cairns, Queensland (Barnard, Dodd); also recorded from Java; six specimens.

31. *MISCERA* Walk.

Head with loosely appressed scales; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{2}{3}$, in ♂ unipectinated, in ♀ roughened with scales, basal joint short, without pecten. Labial palpi moderate, obliquely ascending or porrected, thickened with scales,

second joint more or less rough or hairy beneath, terminal joint short, obtuse or somewhat pointed. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiae rough-scaled above. Forewings with 1*b* long-furcate, 2-4 approximated from angle, 7 to apex, 8-10 from near 7. 11 from middle, no secondary cell. Hindwings over 1, ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$; 3 and 4 connate or stalked, 5-7 parallel.

This genus is the Australian representative of the European *Brachodes* (formerly better known as *Atychia*), with which it agrees in all structural and superficial characteristics except the neuration of hindwings, which is quite different: in *Brachodes* veins 2 and 3 are closely approximated or connate, 3 and 4 remote and parallel, whilst in *Miscera* 2 and 3 are remote, 3 and 4 connate; as the latter is the normal structure of the *Simaethis* and *Tortyra* groups, I infer that *Miscera* is more ancestral than *Brachodes*.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Forewings with whitish streak from base..... | 169. <i>episcota</i> . |
| Forewings without such streak..... | 2. |
| 2. Hindwings marked with yellow or white..... | 3. |
| Hindwings wholly fuscous..... | 173. <i>omichleutis</i> . |
| 3. Palpi with long rough hairs..... | 167. <i>mesochrysa</i> . |
| Palpi at most with short scales..... | 4. |
| 4. Hindwings yellow, with base and terminal fascia dark fuscous..... | 5. |
| Hindwings dark fuscous, with white or yellow markings | 6. |
| 5. Forewings dark fuscous, with whitish-ochreous discal spot..... | 165. <i>resumptana</i> . |
| Forewings light fuscous, without discal spot..... | 171. <i>holodisca</i> . |
| 6. Hindwings with yellowish fascia only..... | 7. |
| Hindwings with one or more separate spots..... | 8. |
| 7. Forewings obviously dilated, not whitish-sprinkled... .. | 170. <i>centropis</i> . |
| Forewings hardly dilated, whitish-sprinkled..... | 166. <i>orthaula</i> . |
| 8. Hindwings with white anterior fascia and median subcostal spot | 164. <i>leucopis</i> . |
| Hindwings with series of three whitish or yellowish spots..... | 9. |
| 9. Abdomen with pale rings throughout, spots of hindwings obscure..... | 172. <i>micrastra</i> . |
| Abdomen without pale rings on basal half, spots well-marked..... | 168. <i>desmotoma</i> . |

164. *M. leucopis*, n.sp.

♀. 13 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax dark fuscous. Palpi fuscous, becoming white beneath and towards base. Abdomen dark fuscous, base and three narrow rings beyond middle white. Forewings elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous, mixed with dark fuscous and some whitish scales; an indistinct small transverse white spot in disc beyond middle: cilia fuscous, base mixed with dark fuscous. Hindwings blackish-fuscous; a moderately broad white fascia from middle of dorsum towards costa at $\frac{1}{3}$, becoming obsolete before reaching it; a rather large white spot beneath middle of costa; cilia light fuscous, base mixed with dark fuscous.

Duaringa, Queensland (Barnard); one specimen.

165. *M. resumptana* Walk.

(*Miscera resumptana* Walk., 458; *Atychia anthomera* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1896, 162.)

♂. 14-15 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous, finely sprinkled with white. Antennæ dark fuscous, pectinations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen dark fuscous, with one subbasal and four posterior narrow pale yellowish rings. Forewings elongate, somewhat dilated posteriorly, costa nearly straight, apex rounded, termen obliquely rounded; dark fuscous finely irrorated with ochreous-whitish; a whitish-ochreous spot in disc beyond middle: cilia dark fuscous mixed with whitish-ochreous. Hindwings deep yellow; base dark fuscous; a broad rather irregular dark fuscous terminal fascia; cilia light yellow, basal third dark fuscous, sometimes more or less wholly suffused with dark grey.

Duaringa and Rockhampton, Queensland, in April (Barnard); three specimens. It is possible that this and *leucopis* are sexes of the same species, but I cannot venture to unite them.

166. *M. orthaula*, n.sp.

♂. 16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous, finely sprinkled with whitish; palpi short-scaled, whitish beneath.

Antennæ dark fuscous, pectinations $2\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen dark fuscous, with five slender pale yellowish rings. Forewings elongate, posteriorly somewhat dilated, costa nearly straight, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rather obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, irregularly sprinkled with whitish, the irroration indicating a very undefined discal spot beyond middle: cilia dark fuscous, tips of scales fuscous-whitish. Hindwings blackish-fuscous, slightly purplish-tinged; a moderate irregular whitish-ochreous antemedian fascia, outer edge irregularly prominent above middle; cilia whitish-yellowish, basal third dark fuscous.

Duaranga, Queensland (Barnard); one specimen. Considerably broader-winged than the preceding, with the yellow area of the hindwings much reduced.

167. *M. mesochrysa* Low.

(*Atychia mesochrysa* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1903, 68.)

♂. 17-18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous, very finely whitish-sprinkled; palpi white beneath, with long rough projecting hairs. Antennæ dark fuscous, pectinations 6. Abdomen dark fuscous, with six narrow yellow rings. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rather obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, suffusedly mixed with very long ochreous-brown scales; a somewhat incurved narrow streak of whitish irroration from dorsum beyond middle to disc at $\frac{3}{4}$, reaching half across wing; cilia fuscous. Hindwings blackish; a moderate irregular orange-yellow median fascia, broadest towards costa, not quite reaching dorsum, outer edge angularly prominent above and below middle; cilia blackish grey, basal line blackish, tips yellow-whitish, towards tornus becoming wholly yellowish.

Geraldton and Perth, West Australia, in October and November; three specimens. Differs from all the other species by the much longer antennal pectinations, and the long rough hairs of palpi.

168. *M. desmotoma* Low.

(*Atychia desmotoma* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1896, 162.)

♂. 17-21 mm. Head and thorax rather dark fuscous. Palpi fuscous, becoming whitish beneath and towards base. Antennæ dark fuscous, pectinations 3. Abdomen dark fuscous, beyond middle with four slender pale yellowish rings, apex yellowish. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen somewhat obliquely rounded; dark fuscous; a small ochreous-whitish narrow transverse discal spot beyond middle; an indistinct posteriorly suffused whitish streak from beneath this to dorsum beyond middle: cilia fuscous, towards base dark fuscous. Hindwings blackish; an antemedian series of three irregular ochreous-white or pale yellowish spots, two lower sometimes nearly confluent; cilia pale ochreous yellow, basal third blackish.

Blackheath (3500 feet), New South Wales; Melbourne and Cheltenham, Victoria; in December and January, three specimens.

169. *M. episcota* Low.

(*Atychia episcota* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1903, 68.)

Henley Beach, South Australia. Not known to me.

170. *M. centropus*, n.sp.

♂. 21 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous, very finely sprinkled with whitish, palpi white beneath, shortly rough-scaled. Antennæ dark fuscous, pectinations 3. Abdomen dark fuscous, with six narrow ochreous-yellow rings. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa nearly straight, apex rounded-obtuse, termen somewhat obliquely rounded; dark fuscous; a small whitish spot in disc beyond middle: cilia dark fuscous, tips whitish. Hindwings purple-blackish; a moderate irregular deep yellow antemedian fascia, not quite reaching dorsum, outer edge irregularly prominent above middle; cilia ochreous-yellow, basal third dark fuscous, tips whitish.

Perth, West Australia, in November; one specimen.

171. *M. holodisca*, n.sp.

♂. 16 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale ochreous-grey, face more whitish, palpi beneath whitish. Antennæ dark fuscous, pectinations 3. Abdomen grey, with seven slender ochreous-whitish rings. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; light fuscous, with prismatic reflections, irregularly sprinkled with white: cilia pale whitish-fuscous mixed with fuscous. Hindwings light ochreous-yellow; base suffused with grey; a moderate fuscous fascia round apex and along termen, becoming narrow near tornus; cilia fuscous, becoming pale ochreous-yellow round tornus.

Geraldton, West Australia, in November; one specimen.

172. *M. micrastra*, n.sp.

♂. 14-17 mm. Head fuscous, face whitish-tinged. Palpi whitish, towards apex infuscated. Antennæ dark fuscous, pectinations 2. Thorax dark fuscous, sometimes mixed with ochreous. Abdomen dark fuscous, with six or seven narrow ochreous-whitish rings. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa slightly arched, apex rounded-obtuse, termen rather obliquely rounded; dark fuscous, suffusedly mixed with very long brownish-ochreous scales; undefined marks of ochreous-grey-whitish suffusion on or towards costa at $\frac{2}{3}$, and dorsum in middle; an ochreous-whitish discal dot at $\frac{2}{3}$, sometimes obsolete: cilia fuscous, sometimes with a few whitish scales. Hindwings blackish, slightly purple-tinged; an antemedian series of three small irregular white or light ochreous-yellow spots; cilia yellow-whitish, basal half suffusedly mixed with grey.

York and Perth, West Australia, in October and November; two specimens.

173. *M. omichleutis*, n.sp.

♂. 19-23 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax dark fuscous finely irrorated with white, palpi white beneath. Antennæ rather dark fuscous, pectinations 3. Abdomen fuscous. Forewings elongate, posteriorly dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen

obliquely rounded; fuscous, sometimes more or less strongly ochreous-tinged, sometimes variably sprinkled with whitish: cilia fuscous. Hindwings rather light ochreous-fuscous, becoming dark fuscous posteriorly; cilia light fuscous, darker at base, tips whitish.

Bathurst, New South Wales; Mount Lofty, South Australia; in November, February, and March, six specimens

32. IMMA Walk.

I have recently set forth an account of this interesting tropical genus in the Transactions of the Entomological Society of London for 1906, pp.169-206, and therefore only give a list of the Australian species here.

174. *I. autodoxa* Meyr.
Fiji.

175. *I. atrosignata* Feld.
Amboina.

176. *I. transversella* Snell.

New Guinea; ranging also to Java and Singapore. *Tortricomorpha obliquifasciata* Wals., is a synonym.

177. *I. albifasciella* Pag.

Duaringa, Queensland; Bismarck Is. *Tortricomorpha monodesma* Low., is a synonym.

178. *I. acosma* Turn.

Brisbane, Queensland; in September, January, and May.

179. *I. congrualis* Wals.

New Guinea, Halmahera.

180. *I. marileutis* Meyr.

Duaringa, Queensland; also from South Australia.

181. *I. leiochroa* Low.

Brisbane, Queensland.

182. *I. psithyristis* Meyr.

Solomon Is.

183. *I. costipuncta* Feld.
Amboina.
184. *I. aulonias* Meyr.
Solomon Is.
185. *I. bilineella* Snell.
Bismarck Is., Buru; also from Celebes and Sangir.
186. *I. diaphana* Pag.
(*Tortricomorpha diaphana*, Pag., JB. Nass. Ver. 1884, 290, pl. vi.
12.)
Amboina.
187. *I. thyriditis* Meyr.
Solomon Is.
188. *I. dioptrias* Meyr.
New Guinea.
189. *I. penthinoides* Pag.
(*Tortricomorpha penthinoides* Pag., JB. Nass. Ver. 1884, 291.)
Amboina. This species and *I. diaphana* were omitted from
my paper as quoted.
190. *I. viola* Pag.
Aru.
191. *I. grammatistis* Meyr.
New Guinea.
192. *I. minatrix* Meyr.
New Guinea.
193. *I. hemixanthella* Holl.
Buru.
194. *I. crocozela* Meyr.
New Guinea.
195. *I. chrysoplaca* Meyr.
New Guinea.
196. *I. epicomia* Meyr.
Solomon Is.
197. *I. stilbiota* Low.
Duaringa, Queensland
198. *I. lichenopa* Low.
Cooktown, Queensland.

[33. LOXOTROCHIS MEYR.

199. *L. sepias* Meyr.

(*Loxotrochis sepias* Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1906, 205.)

Sir George Hampson informs me that this was erroneously assigned to the New Hebrides; its real locality is the province of Espirito Santo, in Brazil.]

34. BRENTHIA CLEM.

Differs from *Simaethis* and *Chorentis* by the labial palpi, which are pointed, without tuft; in *Simaethis* they are obtuse or truncate, in *Chorentis* they are pointed, but the second joint is tufted with hairs beneath.

200. *B. quadriforella* Z.

(*Brenthia quadriforella* Z., Hor. Ross. 1877, 172, pl. ii., 61; *Simaethis hypocalla* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1905, 113.)

North Queensland, New Guinea.

201. *B. trilitha*, n.sp.

♂. 10 mm. Head and thorax bronzy-fuscous. Palpi whitish, terminal joint with base and anterior edge fuscous. Antennae whitish ringed with dark fuscous, ciliations $1\frac{1}{2}$. Abdomen dark fuscous, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen somewhat rounded, little oblique; bronzy-fuscous, irrorated with whitish except on basal area; edge of basal area straight, somewhat darker-suffused; a round darker fuscous discal spot beyond middle, crossed by two transverse white bars; a terminal light bronzy-ochreous fascia, almost wholly occupied by three large black spots, each marked with two or three violet-metallic dots; cilia bronzy-fuscous. Hindwings with termen bent in middle; rather dark fuscous; a roundish white spot in middle of disc; a straight whitish subterminal line, not reaching costa or dorsum; between this and termen a violet-golden-metallic line on costal half; cilia whitish, with dark fuscous basal and apical shades.

New Georgia, Solomon Is. (Meek); one specimen.

202. *B. hecataea*, n.sp.

♂♀. 11-12 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen rather dark bronzy-fuscous. Palpi whitish, two rings of second joint, and base and anterior edge of terminal joint fuscous. Antennæ whitish ringed with dark fuscous, ciliations in ♂ 3. Forewings elongate-triangular, costa slightly arched, apex rounded, termen almost vertical, slightly rounded; dark bronzy-fuscous; a straight cloudy whitish fascia before $\frac{1}{4}$, hardly reaching costa; some scattered golden-metallic scales towards costa before middle; a transverse-oval whitish spot in disc beyond middle; a cloudy whitish dot on dorsum before tornus; a transverse whitish mark towards termen in middle; a narrow suffused blackish terminal fascia, marked with seven pale violet-golden-metallic dots: cilia fuscous, with a darker median shade. Hindwings dark fuscous; a longitudinally elongate whitish spot in middle of disc; a straight whitish subterminal line, becoming obsolete towards margins; a violet-metallic line before termen, obtusely angulated so as to touch termen in middle: cilia fuscous, with darker subbasal shade, below middle with an oblique whitish patch.

St. Aignan I., New Guinea (Meek); two specimens.

35. CHOREUTIS Hb.

203. *C. bjerkandrella* Thnb.

(*Choreutis bjerkandrella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 215.)

Duaranga, Brisbane, and Toowoomba, Queensland; Murrurundi, Sydney, Blackheath, and Shoalhaven, New South Wales; Melbourne and Warragul, Victoria; Adelaide, South Australia; from September to March, common. Widely distributed through most of the globe.

204. *C. homotypa*, n.sp.

♂♀. 9-12 mm. Head and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous, with a few white scales. Palpi dark fuscous mixed with white. Antennæ white ringed with black. Abdomen dark bronzy-fuscous, segmental margins whitish. Forewings rather elongate, posteriorly

dilated, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, oblique; blackish-fuscous mixed with bronzy-brown; basal area finely sprinkled with white, outer edge angulated near costa; first line represented by a broad double fascia of white irroration, forming a white dot on costa at $\frac{2}{5}$; a transverse silvery-white mark in disc at $\frac{3}{5}$, and another on dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$; a rather irregular silvery-white line from a white dot on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ to dorsum before tornus, usually more or less interrupted; a fascia of whitish irroration from a white dot on costa at $\frac{1}{5}$ to tornus; a row of silvery-metallic marks surrounded with black round apex and termen; cilia whitish, round apex and below middle of termen suffused with dark grey, basal third tawny-bronze limited by a blackish shade. Hindwings rather dark fuscous, becoming darker posteriorly; a white line from disc at $\frac{3}{4}$ to tornus; cilia fuscous-whitish, with dark fuscous basal shade.

Mount Kosciusko (5000 feet), New South Wales; Gisborne, Victoria; Deloraine, George's Bay, and Hobart, Tasmania; from November to January, and in April, fourteen specimens.

205. *C. lampadias*, n.sp.

♂♀. 12-16 mm. Head and thorax tawny-bronze, more or less irrorated with white. Palpi grey mixed with white and black. Antennæ white ringed with black. Abdomen light bronze, segmental margins white. Forewings rather elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, oblique; light tawny-bronze, more or less mixed with dark fuscous; a basal patch of white irroration, sometimes small; a somewhat curved whitish fascia from $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ of dorsum; an indistinct line of whitish irroration from a white dot on middle of costa to a silvery-white mark on dorsum at $\frac{2}{3}$; a silvery-metallic transverse sometimes interrupted mark in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$, more or less surrounded with black scales; a silvery mark from a white dot on costa above this, and an oblique silvery mark below it; a straight whitish fascia from a white spot on costa at $\frac{1}{5}$ to tornus; an almost marginal silvery-metallic streak before termen throughout, preceded by some black scales; cilia whitish, with a blackish

basal line; and indications of a grey median shade sometimes reduced to three patches. Hindwings grey, sometimes darker posteriorly; a white streak from disc at $\frac{3}{4}$ to tornus, and indistinct traces of a second streak beyond this; cilia whitish, with dark fuscous basal and fuscous median shades.

Mount Kosciusko (5500 feet), New South Wales; Deloraine and Hobart, Tasmania; from November to January, twenty specimens.

36. *SIMAETHIS* Leach.

206. *S. basalis* Feld.

(*Simaethis basalis* Feld., Reis. Nov. pl. cxxxviii., 19; *S. chionodesma* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1896, 167.)

Rockhampton and Brisbane, Queensland, in December and January; Aru; Amboina. Varies considerably in presence or absence of orange suffusion in hindwings and on terminal area of forewings.

207. *S. limonias*, n.sp.

♂. 14-15 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-orange, thorax with a central transverse dark fuscous band. Palpi orange, second and terminal joints with basal and subapical dark fuscous rings. Antennæ white ringed with black. Abdomen dark fuscous mixed with orange, anal tuft orange. Posterior legs orange banded with black, basal joint of tarsi rough-scaled above, third joint snow-white above. Forewings triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen slightly rounded, rather oblique, sinuate above tornus; blackish-fuscous, markings ochreous-orange; two straight fasciæ near base; first line broad, straight, from a whitish dot on costa at $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ of dorsum, closely followed by a narrow rather irregular line; a transverse-oval discal spot beyond middle; second line moderate, rather irregular, from a whitish dot on costa at $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of dorsum, curved outwards round discal spot, not touching it, with a short dentation outwards below middle, separated by a fine line of groundcolour from a broader uneven streak following it; terminal area more or less irrorated with ochreous-orange: cilia grey, with a blackish basal line. Hind-

wings dark fuscous; longitudinal median and submedian streaks of orange suffusion from base to $\frac{2}{3}$, more or less expanded at posterior extremity; sometimes a suffused orange streak along lower half of termen; cilia as in forewings.

Cairns, Queensland (Barnard); Woodlark Island (Meek); two specimens. Attention may be directed to the good specific characters furnished in this genus by the posterior tarsi, which are often distinctively decorated. In order to understand the complex markings of the forewings it is necessary to assume the blackish tint to be the ground, even when, as in the present species, the orange occupies the greater portion of the wings.

208. *S. sycopola* Meyr.

(*Simaethis sycopola* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 211.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; from March to May. Larva in folded leaves of *Ficus stipulata*.

209. *S. regularis* Pag.

(*Simaethis regularis* Pag., JB. Nass. Ver. 1884, 288.)

Amboina. This and some other of Pagenstecher's species are in my judgment too loosely described to be identified, and I cannot determine them.

210. *S. sessilis* Pag.

(*Simaethis sessilis* Pag., JB. Nass. Ver. 1886, 179.)

New Guinea. Not known to me.

211. *S. parva* Pag.

(*Simaethis parva* Pag., JB. Nass. Ver. 1884, 288.)

Amboina. Not known to me. *S. taprobanes* Z., is also quoted by Pagenstecher from Amboina and Aru; it is a well-known Ceylon species, and it seems more probable that the identification was mistaken.

212. *S. submarginalis* Walk.

(*Herbula submarginalis* Walk., Suppl. 1286; *H. multiferalis* ib., 1286.)

Ceram. I have seen this species, but do not possess it.

213. *S. ophiosema* Low.

(*Simaethis ophiosema* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1896, 167.)

Townsville and Rockhampton, Queensland, in November, December, February, and May. Posterior tarsi with basal joint rough-scaled, blackish with white tip, second joint yellow-ochreous with white tip, other three black.

214. *S. lutescens* Feld.

(*Simaethis lutescens* Feld., Reis. Nov. pl. cxxxviii, 16.)

Amboina. Not known to me.

215. *S. cyanotova*, n.sp.

♀. 16 mm. Head and thorax ochreous-orange, thorax with central transverse blackish bar, posteriorly infuscated. Palpi orange, second and terminal joints with basal and subapical blackish rings. Antennæ whitish ringed with black. Abdomen dark fuscous mixed with brownish-orange, apex deep orange. Posterior legs orange banded with blackish, tibiæ and basal joint of tarsi rough-scaled above, third joint of tarsi snow-white above. Fore-wings triangular, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen gently rounded, rather oblique; black; an almost basal ochreous-orange fascia and line immediately following, angulated near costa; first line steel-blue edged with orange, from $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ of dorsum, angulated above middle; immediately beyond this an irregular line of orange-ochreous suffusion, acutely angulated in middle; an oblique steel-blue discal mark beyond middle, surrounded with ochreous-orange; second line steel-blue edged with orange, widely broken inwards below middle, upper portion evenly curved, lower inwardly oblique, the two portions connected by a fine orange line; this is very closely followed throughout by

an uneven ochreous-orange streak, attenuated above middle and beneath break; terminal area with some scattered ochreous-orange scales, and a roundish spot towards termen beneath apex: cilia leaden-grey, with a black basal line mixed with orange, tips grey-whitish. Hindwings dark fuscous; an orange median streak from base, and indications of subdorsal and dorsal streaks, all terminated in a postmedian transverse orange streak not reaching costa; orange spots on termen in middle and above tornus; cilia ochreous-whitish, with blackish basal line, round tornus grey.

Isabel Island, Solomon Is.; one specimen (Meek).

216. *S. a-caeruleum* Pag.

(*Simaethis a-caeruleum* Pag., JB. Nass. Ver. 1884, 287.)

Amboina. Not known to me.

217. *S. metallica* Turn.

(*Simaethis metallica* Turn., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1898, 202.)

Townsville and Brisbane, Queensland. Bred in December by Mr. Dodd.

218. *S. plumbealis* Pag.

(*Simæthis plumbealis* Pag., JB. Nass. Ver. 1884, 288.)

Amboina. Not known to me.

219. *S. chalcotoxa* Meyr.

(*Simæthis chalcotoxa* Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, 287.)

Tonga and Fiji Islands.

220. *S. orthogona* Meyr.

Simæthis orthogona Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, 287.)

New Guinea. Also from Ceylon.

221. *S. melanopepla* Meyr.

(*Simæthis melanopepla* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 212.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in November.

37. GLYPHIPTERYX Hb.

I do not consider it advantageous to maintain *Phryganostola* and *Apistomorpha* as distinct genera, as increased material shows that they would not be natural groups, whilst when merged in *Glyphipteryx*, the whole forms a very easily recognised and well-marked genus. As the Australian species now number 43, I give a tabulation to assist identification.

1. Cilia of forewings with dark line indented below apex	2.
Cilia of forewings with dark line not indented....	36.
2. Forewings with pale dorsal spot near base.....	3.
Forewings without dorsal spot near base... ..	18.
3. Forewings with more or less black posterior marking.....	4.
Forewings without black posterior marking.....	12.
4. Forewings with black tornal patch and more or less striation above it.....	5.
Forewings without such markings.....	11.
5. Forewings with whitish spot on base of dorsum ..	249. <i>cyanophracta</i> .
Forewings without basal spot.....	6.
6. Subbasal dorsal spot connected with costa.....	7.
Subbasal dorsal spot not connected with costa....	9.
7. First two entire transverse streaks parallel.....	8.
First two entire transverse streaks converging towards costa.....	245. <i>asteriella</i> .
8. Second transverse streak whitish on dorsum.....	247. <i>pharetropis</i> .
Second transverse streak not whitish on dorsum	248. <i>paraona</i> .
9. Subbasal dorsal spot outwardly oblique.....	252. <i>phosphora</i> .
Subbasal dorsal spot rather inwardly oblique.....	10.
10. Second joint of palpi with long projecting scales beneath ..	251. <i>argyrosema</i> .
Second joint of palpi shortly scaled.....	250. <i>iometalla</i> .
11. Subbasal dorsal spot outwardly oblique.....	246. <i>amblycerella</i> .
Subbasal dorsal spot erect.....	244. <i>isozela</i> .
12. Two anterior dorsal spots yellow.....	238. <i>chrysoplactis</i> .
Two anterior dorsal spots whitish.....	13.
13. Two anterior dorsal spots erect.....	14.
Two anterior dorsal spots outwardly oblique.....	15.
14. Forewings with metallic discal dot at $\frac{1}{2}$	236. <i>platylisema</i> .
Forewings without such dot.....	237. <i>metora</i> .

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|--|-----------------------------|
| 15. Forewings with six pale streaks from costa..... | 16. |
| Forewings with seven pale streaks from costa..... | 17. |
| 16. Dorsal streaks sharply marked..... | 239. <i>leucocerastes</i> . |
| Dorsal streaks indistinct..... | 235. <i>sabella</i> . |
| 17. Forewings with several metallic dots in disc posteriorly. | 240. <i>tetrasema</i> . |
| Forewings without such dots..... | 234. <i>deuterastis</i> . |
| 18. Forewings with black posterior markings..... | 19. |
| Forewings without black posterior markings..... | 22. |
| 19. Forewings with short white streak from base along fold..... | 254. <i>brachyaula</i> . |
| Forewings without basal streak | 20. |
| 20. Forewings with black metallic-marked tornal patch..... | 21. |
| Forewings without such patch..... | 255. <i>calliscopea</i> . |
| 21. Tornal black patch with three metallic bars..... | 256. <i>cometophora</i> . |
| Tornal black patch with five or six metallic dots. | 253. <i>lamprocoma</i> . |
| 22. Forewings with white median streak from base... | 23. |
| Forewings without such streak..... | 26. |
| 23. Costal streaks distinct and sharply defined..... | 24. |
| Costal streaks indistinct, partly suffused..... | 232. <i>mesaula</i> . |
| 24. Third costal and tornal streaks united..... | 231. <i>euthybelemna</i> . |
| Third costal and tornal streaks not united | 25. |
| 25. Forewings with six costal streaks..... | 233. <i>macrantha</i> . |
| Forewings with seven costal streaks... | 230. <i>macraula</i> . |
| 26. Forewings with white subdorsal streak from base | 27. |
| Forewings without such streak..... | 28. |
| 27. Forewings with oblique white postmedian streak from dorsum..... | 223. <i>protomacra</i> . |
| Forewings without such streak..... | 222. <i>halimophila</i> . |
| 28. Forewings with entire transverse anterior streak. | 29. |
| Forewings without such streak... | 30. |
| 29. First costal streak reaching dorsum..... | 242. <i>holodesma</i> . |
| Second costal streak reaching dorsum | 241. <i>metronoma</i> . |
| 30. Forewings with silvery-metallic dorsal spots..... | 243. <i>drosophaes</i> . |
| Forewings without such spots..... | 31. |
| 31. Forewings with oblique white mark above dorsum in middle..... | 224. <i>autopetes</i> . |
| Forewings without such mark. | 32. |
| 32. Forewings with oblique white streak from dorsum beyond middle..... | 33. |
| Forewings without such mark..... | 229. <i>palaeomorpha</i> . |
| 33. Forewings with five white costal streaks..... | 225. <i>acinacella</i> . |
| Forewings with six white costal streaks... | 34. |

34. Ternal metallic mark erect.	35.
Ternal metallic mark oblique.	228. <i>callicrossa</i> .
35. Dorsal oblique streak uniting with second costal.	226. <i>gonoteles</i> .
Dorsal oblique streak not reaching second costal.	227. <i>actinobola</i> .
36. Forewings with black blotch in centre of disc.	257. <i>gemmaipunctella</i> .
Forewings without central blotch.	37.
37. Forewings with black posterior marking.	38.
Forewings without black posterior marking.	41.
38. Black posterior mark resting on tornus.	39.
Black posterior mark not reaching tornus.	261. <i>cyanochalca</i> .
39. Forewings with continuous metallic terminal streak to tornus.	263. <i>polychroa</i> .
Forewings without continuous terminal streak. ..	40.
40. Antepenultimate costal streak direct.	264. <i>trigonaspis</i> .
Antepenultimate costal streak very oblique inwards	262. <i>anaclastis</i> .
41. First costal streak extended to dorsum.	260. <i>tripselia</i> .
First costal streak not crossing fold.	42.
42. Forewings with supramedian metallic streak from base.	259. <i>perimetalla</i> .
Forewings without such streak.	258. <i>chalcostrepta</i> .

Sect. A. Dark line in cilia of forewings indented beneath apex.

222. *G. halimophila* Low.

(*Glyphipteryx halimophila* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1893, 183.)

Sydney, New South Wales; Adelaide, South Australia; Perth and Albany, West Australia; in September and October. The peculiar white subdorsal streak separates this from all others.

223. *G. protomacra*, n.sp.

♂♀. 9-12 mm. Head and thorax dark shining bronze, with a white stripe on side of head becoming subdorsal on thorax. Palpi white with four black rings, apex black in front, scales short. Antennæ grey. Abdomen bronzy-fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex round-pointed, termen hardly sinuate, very oblique; shining bronze; a white very oblique line from dorsum near base to beneath fold before middle; seven diversely oblique white blackish-edged streaks from costa, reaching nearly half across wing, tending to become

violet-golden-metallic in disc, first from $\frac{1}{3}$; an oblique white wedge-shaped mark from dorsum beyond middle, nearly or quite reaching a violet-golden-metallic dot in disc at $\frac{2}{3}$; a nearly erect violet-golden-metallic black-edged streak from dorsum before tornus, and another along lower part of termen; a round blackish apical spot, preceded on termen by a small violet-golden-metallic black-edged mark: cilia bronzy, outer half whitish with an indentation below apex, above apex wholly bronze tipped with blackish. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

Geraldton and Perth, West Australia, in October and November, thirteen specimens. The long oblique streak from near base of dorsum is unique.

224. *G. autopetes*, n.sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head and thorax dark bronze, with a fine white line on side of head, becoming subdorsal on thorax. Palpi white with four black rings, apex black in front, scales short. Antennæ dark grey, beneath whitish. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; deep bronze; a slender white streak along dorsum from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; a very oblique white streak from above this beyond middle to fold at $\frac{3}{4}$; six diversely oblique white blackish-edged streaks from costa, first from beyond $\frac{1}{3}$, shorter, second and third reaching half across wing, tips violet-metallic; an erect violet-silvery-metallic blackish-edged streak from tornus, almost reaching second costal, and another along lower part of termen; a round black apical spot, beneath which is a violet-golden-metallic dot on termen: cilia whitish, basal half bronzy limited by a dark fuscous line indented on subapical dot, on costa dark fuscous barred with white, with a dark fuscous apical hook. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Albany, West Australia, in December; two specimens.

225. *G. acinacella* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx acinacella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1882, 193.)

Warragul, Victoria; Deloraine, Tasmania; in November and December.

226. *G. gonoteles*, n.sp.

♂♀. 6-7 mm. Head and thorax dark bronze. Palpi white with four black rings, apex black in front, scales short. Antennæ dark fuscous. Abdomen bronzy-fuscous, beneath white. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; deep bronze; six diversely oblique silvery-white streaks from costa, edged with dark fuscous, first from $\frac{1}{3}$, second uniting with a similar streak from dorsum beyond middle to form an acutely angulated fascia, third silvery-tipped, almost or quite connected with a nearly erect silvery-metallic streak from dorsum before tornus; a silvery-metallic mark along lower part of termen, and a dot above its posterior extremity; a round black apical spot, beneath which is a silvery-metallic dot; cilia whitish, basal third bronzy limited by a blackish line indented beneath apex, above apex dark fuscous marked with white. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Gisborne, Victoria (Lyell); Deloraine, Tasmania; in November and December, seven specimens.

227. *G. actinobola* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx actinobola* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 241.)

Sydney, New South Wales, in October and November.

228. *G. callicrossa*, n.sp.

♂♀. 10-15 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen bronzy-fuscous. Palpi white mixed with dark fuscous, with rough projecting hairs diminishing to apex. Antennæ dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, oblique; light bronzy-fuscous, deeper in ♀; an oblique white wedge-shaped mark from dorsum beyond middle; six diversely oblique silvery-metallic black-edged streaks from costa, white on costa and in cilia, first near before middle, rather short, second and third reaching half across wing; a silvery-metallic dot in disc before apex of second; an oblique silvery-metallic black-edged streak from dorsum before tornus, another

along lower part of termen, and a short one from termen above middle; a small oval black apical spot: cilia whitish, with blackish basal line indented beneath apex, on costa bronzy with blackish tips towards apex. Hindwings rather dark grey; cilia grey, becoming pale yellow on lower half of termen and dorsum.

York and Geraldton, West Australia, in October and November; two specimens. The yellow cilia of hindwings are a special character.

229. *G. palaeomorpha* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx palaeomorpha* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 242.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Bulli, New South Wales; Mount Macedon and Gisborne, Victoria; Deloraine, Hobart, and George's Bay, Tasmania; Mount Gambier, South Australia; from September to January.

230. *G. macraula*, n.sp.

♂♀. 9-10 mm. Head and thorax pale greyish-bronze or whitish-bronze. Palpi white with four black rings, apex black in front, beneath with rather short projecting hairs. Antennæ bronzy-fuscous. Abdomen bronzy-grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; bronze, more or less mixed with dark fuscous; a rather broad white median streak from base to beyond middle, marked beneath with a black line on fold towards middle; seven diversely oblique short white dark-edged streaks from costa, first from before $\frac{1}{3}$, second and third longer; sometimes additional whitish streaks before and beyond third; an oblique silvery-metallic blackish-edged streak from before tornus, almost meeting third costal streak, and a spot on lower part of termen; a silvery-metallic dot beneath or touching fourth costal streak; a roundish black apical dot, beneath which is a silvery-metallic dot: cilia whitish, basal third bronzy limited by a blackish line, indented beneath apex, on costa barred with white and blackish, with a blackish supra-apical hook. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Deloraine, Tasmania, in December; eight specimens.

231. *G. euthybelemna* Meyr.

(*Phryganostola euthybelemna* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1880, 250.)

Bathurst, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Launceston, Deloraine, and Hobart, Tasmania; Wirrabara and Mount Lofty, South Australia; from October to January.

232. *G. mesaula*, n.sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head and thorax whitish-bronze. Palpi whitish banded with fuscous, beneath with projecting hairs. Antennæ dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex acute, termen subsinuate, very oblique; 7 and 8 stalked; whitish-bronze, with indications of fuscous longitudinal lines; a suffused whitish streak along dorsum; a moderately broad white streak from base above fold almost to tornus, edged posteriorly with dark fuscous; eight ill-defined short oblique white marks from costa, edged anteriorly with dark fuscous, becoming suffused and indistinct in disc, first from $\frac{2}{5}$, third long and sharper-defined, reaching apex of median streak; a string of about five silvery-whitish dots on lower part of termen, edged anteriorly with dark fuscous; a small black apical dot, beneath which is a silvery-metallic dot: cilia whitish, with a dark fuscous median line indented beneath apex, and a dark fuscous supra-apical hook. Hindwings and cilia whitish-grey.

Wirrabara, South Australia, in October; one specimen.

233. *G. macrantha* Low.

(*Phryganostola macrantha* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1905, 113.)

Gisborne, Victoria, in October. Not known to me.

234. *G. deuterastis*, n.sp.

♀. 10-12 mm. Head, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen bronzy-fuscous. Palpi white banded with fuscous, beneath with projecting hairs. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; bronze, mixed with

rather dark fuscous; two oblique whitish streaks from dorsum before and beyond middle, reaching fold; seven diversely oblique slender white dark-edged streaks from costa, first from $\frac{1}{3}$; a white dot in disc at $\frac{3}{5}$; an oblique silvery-metallic dark-edged streak from dorsum before tornus, and another along lower part of termen; a silvery-metallic dot on termen above middle; an oval black apical spot: cilia white, basal half bronze limited by a blackish line, indented on the metallic dot, with a dark fuscous hook above apex. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Perth (Greenmount), West Australia, in November; three specimens.

235. *G. sabella* Newm.

(*Glyphipteryx sabella* Newm., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond., N.S. iii., 299; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 237.)

Mount Alexander Range, Victoria. I am still unable to identify this species.

236 *G. platydisema* Low.

(*Glyphipteryx platydisema* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1893, 183.)

Gisborne, Victoria (Lyell); Deloraine, Tasmania; in November. Larva in stems of *Juncus*. The difference in the sexes is unusual, the markings in the female being much broader.

237. *G. meteora* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx meteora* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 237.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Murrurundi, Bathurst, and Bulli, New South Wales; Melbourne and Mount Macedon, Victoria; Launceston, Campbelltown, Deloraine, and Hobart, Tasmania; Mount Lofty and Wirrabara, South Australia; from October to December.

238. *G. chrysoplanetis* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx chrysoplanetis* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1880, 238.)

Brisbane, Toowoomba, and Wallangarra, Queensland; Glen Innes, Murrurundi, and Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne

and Healesville, Victoria; Campbelltown, Deloraine, George's Bay, and Hobart, Tasmania; from October to December, and in March.

239. *G. leucocerastes* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx leucocerastes* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 239.)

Murrurundi, New South Wales, in November.

240. *G. tetrasema* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx tetrasema* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1882, 191.)

Mount Wellington, Tasmania, in February.

241. *G. metronoma*, n.sp.

♂. 8 mm. Head, antennæ, and thorax dark bronzy-fuscous. Palpi whitish banded with black, second joint with rough projecting scales beneath. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen subsinuate, very oblique; 7 and 8 stalked; dark bronzy fuscous, base of scales whitish; six violet-silvery-metallic streaks from white dots on costa, first from $\frac{1}{3}$, somewhat oblique, rather short, second from before middle of costa to dorsum beyond middle, third from $\frac{2}{5}$ of costa to dorsum before tornus, interrupted in middle, fourth and fifth short, sixth apical, interrupted by a blackish dot; a silvery-metallic dot in disc beyond third streak; an irregular violet-silvery-metallic mark along lower part of termen: cilia whitish, basal half fuscous limited by a blackish line indented beneath apex, on costa dark fuscous barred with whitish, with a blackish apical hook. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Gisborne, Victoria, in November; one specimen (Lyell).

242. *G. holodesma* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx holodesma* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1882, 190.)

Mount Wellington, Tasmania, in December and February.

243. *G. drosophaes* Meyr.

(*Phryganostola drosophaes* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 249.)

Sydney, New South Wales; Deloraine, Tasmania; in October and December.

244. *G. isozela*, n.sp.

♂♀. 11-13 mm. Head and thorax dark bronze, side of head with a fine white line. Palpi white with four black rings, apex black in front, scales short. Antennæ and abdomen dark bronzy-fuscous. Forewings elongate, rather dilated posteriorly, costagently arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, oblique; shining bronze mixed with dark fuscous, especially on margins and towards base; a moderate erect white fascia from dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$, narrowed upwards and not reaching costa; six violet-silvery-metallic dark-edged nearly direct streaks from white dots on costa, first at $\frac{1}{3}$, terminating in a trapezoidal white spot on dorsum beyond middle, second to fourth reaching nearly half across wing, fifth somewhat curved and continued to tornus, sixth ante-apical, reaching termen; discal area between first and fifth irregularly marked with black, with three violet-silvery-metallic dots on a submedian irregular black streak, and one or two subconfluent towards tornus: cilia whitish, basal half bronzy limited by a blackish line indented beneath apex, above apex dark fuscous marked with white. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Mount Kosciusko (4500 feet), New South Wales; Deloraine, Tasmania; in December and January, seven specimens.

245. *G. asteriella* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx asteriella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 235.)

Shoalhaven, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; in January.

246. *G. amblycerella* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx amblycerella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1882, 189.)

Melbourne, Healesville, and Warragul, Victoria, in November and December.

247. *G. pharetropis*, n.sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head and thorax dark bronze. Palpi whitish, mixed and ringed with blackish, with rough projecting hairs beneath. Antennæ and abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen subsinuate, oblique; golden-bronze, towards base suffused with dark fuscous; a golden-whitish transverse streak from $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa to $\frac{1}{4}$ of dorsum; six pale violet-golden-metallic streaks from white dots on costa, edged with dark fuscous, first at $\frac{1}{4}$, short, second from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to dorsum beyond middle, becoming ochreous-whitish towards dorsum, third parallel, entire, fourth and fifth very short, sixth ante-apical, reaching termen; between third and sixth in upper part of disc a violet-golden-metallic dot and two or three fine black lines, and in lower part an irregular black blotch, marked with one golden-metallic dot above tornus, and three on lower part of termen: cilia whitish, basal half bronzy limited by a blackish line indented beneath apex, above apex dark fuscous marked with white. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Gisborne, Victoria, in March; two specimens (Lyell).

248. *G. parazona*, n.sp.

♂. 11 mm. Head and thorax dark bronze, face whitish-edged. Palpi whitish, with four black rings, apex black in front, scales short. Antennæ and abdomen dark bronzy-grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; ochreous-bronze, suffused with dark fuscous on margins and towards base; two direct parallel pale violet-golden-metallic transverse streaks before middle, first whitish on dorsum; a pale violet-golden-metallic dot on costa beyond middle, and a curved streak from a white dot on costa at $\frac{5}{6}$ to tornus; area between this and antemedian streak nearly all occupied by a large black blotch, of which the upper half is crossed by about six whitish-ochreous longitudinal lines, lower half marked with five golden-metallic dots; an almost apical transverse golden-metallic streak, extremity white: cilia white, basal half bronze limited by a blackish line indented beneath

apex, above apex blackish marked with white. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Gisborne, Victoria, in April; one specimen (Lyell). At first sight very similar to the preceding species from the same locality, but on examination the markings are seen to be quite different in detail; in *pharetropis* the first fascia is much nearer the base, there is an additional costal streak between it and the second fascia, there is an additional fascia beyond second, the penultimate streak is very short instead of being continued to tornus, and the palpi are rough-haired.

249. *G. cyanophracta* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx cyanophracta* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1882, 186.)

Burraborang, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; in April.

250. *G. iometalla* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx iometalla* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1880, 232.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; from August to November.

251. *G. argyrosema* Meyr.

(*Apistomorpha argyrosema* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S. Wales, 1880, 247.)

Mount Tambourine, Queensland; Sydney and Bowenfels, New South Wales; Campbelltown, Tasmania; from September to March.

252. *G. phosphora*, n.sp.

♂. 10 mm. Head, thorax, and abdomen bronze. Palpi white with four blackish rings, apex black in front, scales short. Antennæ dark grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen subsinuate, rather strongly oblique; dark bronze; an oblique suffused whitish spot from dorsum at $\frac{1}{4}$, reaching fold; six violet-silvery-metallic nearly direct streaks from white dots on costa, first from $\frac{1}{3}$, rather short, somewhat oblique, second from middle of costa to dorsum beyond middle,

whitish on dorsum, third and fourth reaching middle, fifth very short, sixth ante-apical, to termen beneath apex; a pale violet-golden-metallic streak from dorsum before tornus, nearly reaching fourth costal; a longitudinal black mark along lower half of termen, containing three golden-metallic dots, above which are three or four fine black longitudinal lines: cilia whitish, basal half bronzy limited by a dark fuscous line indented beneath apex, above apex dark fuscous (?). Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia fuscous.

Wirrabara, South Australia, in October; one specimen.

253. *G. lamprocoma*, n.sp.

♂♀. 8-9 mm. Head and thorax bronze. Palpi whitish mixed with blackish, with rough projecting hairs beneath. Antennæ and abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen hardly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; ochreous-bronze; six violet-silvery-metallic nearly direct streaks from white spots on costa, first from $\frac{1}{3}$, somewhat oblique, reaching fold, second from before middle of costa to dorsum beyond middle, third to fifth short, sixth ante-apical, to termen beneath apex; a triangular black patch resting on lower half of termen, containing two anterior and three posterior golden-metallic spots, and two or three undefined bronzy marks between them; above this patch several subconfluent longitudinal ochreous-whitish lines: cilia white, basal third bronze limited by a blackish line indented beneath apex, above apex bronzy mixed with blackish. Hindwings grey; cilia light greyish-ochreous.

Adelaide, South Australia, in October; two specimens.

254. *G. brachyaula*, n.sp.

♂. 9 mm. Head and thorax dark bronze. Palpi whitish with four black rings, apex black in front, scales short. Antennæ and abdomen dark fuscous. Forewings elongate, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, oblique; deep golden-bronze; a white streak from base along fold to $\frac{1}{4}$; five pale violet-golden-metallic dark-edged streaks from whitish dots on costa, first from

$\frac{1}{3}$ of costa to dorsum beyond middle, whitish on dorsum, second from middle of costa, not quite reaching a golden-metallic blackish-edged dot in disc, third curved, from $\frac{2}{3}$ of costa to dorsum before tornus, fourth from $\frac{5}{8}$ of costa to termen above tornus, fifth ante-apical; a golden-metallic dot between second and third above middle; between third and fourth some undefined slender longitudinal blackish lines, and a stronger irregular black streak below middle: cilia whitish, basal half bronze limited by a dark fuscous streak indented beneath apex, above apex dark fuscous. Hindwings and cilia dark fuscous.

Queensland (?); one specimen, without note of locality.

255. *G. calliscopa* Low.

(*Glyphipteryx calliscopa* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1905, 112.)

Melbourne, Victoria, in November. Not known to me.

256. *G. cometophora* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx cometophora* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 231.)

Blackheath, New South Wales; Melbourne and Trafalgar, Victoria; George's Bay, Tasmania; from November to January.

257. *G. gemmipunctella* Walk.

(*Glyphipteryx gemmipunctella* Walk., Char. Het. 86; *G. atristriella* Zell., Hor. Ross. 1877, 398; Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 230; *G. chrysolithella* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1880, 229.)

Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney and Blackheath, New South Wales; Melbourne, Healesville, Sale, and Traralgon, Victoria; George's Bay, Tasmania; from February to April. Varies locally in the development of yellow in the hindwings.

Sect. B. Dark line in cilia of forewings not indented beneath apex.

258. *G. chalcostrepta*, n.sp.

♂♀. 14-15 mm. Head and thorax bronze; in ♂ a lateral pencil of scales from behind prosternum. Palpi white ringed with

blackish, second joint with projecting scales beneath. Antennæ whitish ringed with dark fuscous. Abdomen bronzy-grey, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elongate, narrow, costal gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; 7 and 8 stalked; in ♂ beneath with a long black bristle from base of costa; light golden-bronze, anteriorly infuscated; a fine line of black scales along submedian fold from base, terminating in a silvery-metallic mark near posterior extremity; five pale golden-metallic partially black-edged streaks from yellow-whitish spots on costa, first from before middle of costa, rather oblique, not reaching fold, second from beyond middle of costa to dorsum before tornus, slightly curved, interrupted by a small blackish spot below middle, third from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to tornus, fourth short, fifth almost terminal from apex to near tornus: cilia ochreous-whitish, basal third bronzy limited by a blackish shade, above apex blackish barred with ochreous-whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Deloraine, Tasmania, in December; two specimens.

259. *G. perimetalla* Low.

(*Glyphipteryx perimetalla* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1905, 112.)

Stawell, Victoria, in November. Not known to me; according to the description it should be near *tripselia*, but with antennæ fuscous, and first transverse streak not crossing fold.

260. *G. tripselia*, n.sp.

♂. 12 mm. Head and thorax bronze. Palpi white with four black rings, apex black in front, beneath with projecting scales. Antennæ white ringed with black. Abdomen bronzy-grey, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costal gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen nearly straight, rather strongly oblique; golden-bronze; markings pale violet-golden-metallic, on costa white, edged with a few scattered black scales; a streak above middle from base to $\frac{1}{3}$, enlarged posteriorly, and another subdorsal from base to $\frac{2}{3}$; three parallel entire trans-

verse streaks, first from before middle of costa to dorsum beyond middle, third from before $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa to tornus; a short streak from costa beyond this, and one almost apical to termen below middle: cilia bronze, outer half mixed with whitish, on tornus obscurely barred with whitish and fuscous, on costa barred with white. Hindwings grey; cilia pale grey.

Gisborne, Victoria, in January; one specimen (Lyell).

261. *G. cyanochalca* Meyr.

(*Glyphipteryx cyanochalca* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1882, 185; *G. lyelliana* Low., Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Austr. 1893, 182.)

Blackheath and Mittagong, New South Wales; Gisborne, Victoria; Mount Lofty, South Australia; in February and March.

262. *G. anaclastis*, n.sp.

♂. 12-16 mm. Head and thorax bronze. Palpi whitish with four blackish rings, beneath with projecting scales. Antennæ dark fuscous. Abdomen bronzy-grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex round-pointed, termen very obliquely rounded; light golden-bronze; a curved silvery-metallic streak from base above fold, crossing fold at $\frac{1}{4}$ and continued to near dorsum before middle; five silvery-metallic streaks from costa, first from $\frac{1}{3}$, oblique, reaching fold, extended along costa to near base, second from middle of costa to dorsum beyond middle, interrupted on fold, third from $\frac{3}{4}$ of costa very obliquely inwards to disc beyond middle, fourth near apex, to termen below middle, fifth almost apical; a silvery-metallic dot or mark in disc between third and fourth; an oblique black bar from beneath apex of third to termen above tornus, cut by three golden-metallic spots extended downwards beyond it; a silvery-metallic dot on dorsum before tornus: cilia whitish-fuscous, basal half bronzy, not indented beneath apex, on costa barred with whitish. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Gisborne and Traralgon, Victoria; Mount Lofty, South Australia; in April, three specimens (Kershaw, Lyell, Guest).

263. *G. polychroa* Low.

(*Glyphipteryx polychroa* Low., Proc.Linn.Soc.N.S.Wales, 1897, 23.)

♂. 11-14 mm. Head and thorax bronze. Palpi whitish with four dark fuscous rings, without projecting hairs. Antennæ dark fuscous. Abdomen bronzy-fuscous, segmental margins whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; fuscous-bronze; a pale violet-golden-metallic streak from beyond $\frac{1}{3}$ of costa to middle of dorsum; five short or very short violet-golden-metallic streaks from whitish dots on costa between this and apex, and another from apex along termen to tornus; an oblique black bar from disc beyond middle to tornus, cut by three violet-golden metallic spots extended downwards beyond it, with some scattered black scales beneath it; above this indistinct traces of a patch of longitudinal pale lines separated by some scattered black scales: cilia whitish, basal half bronze limited by a dark fuscous shade not indented beneath apex, on costa bronze barred with whitish. Hindwings dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, round apex whitish with basal third dark fuscous.

Melbourne and Gisborne, Victoria, in December and March; three specimens (Lyell, Lower).

264. *G. trigonaspis*, n.sp.

♂♀. 10-12 mm. Head and thorax bronze. Palpi whitish with four black rings, apex black in front, without projecting hairs. Antennæ bronze ringed with black. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex tolerably pointed, termen hardly sinuate, rather strongly oblique; golden-bronze; a curved violet-golden-metallic streak from base above fold, crossing fold at about $\frac{1}{4}$ and continued to near middle of dorsum but not reaching it; five violet-golden-metallic finely dark-edged streaks from costa, violet-white on costa, first from $\frac{1}{3}$, oblique, reaching fold, second from middle of costa to dorsum beyond middle, third at $\frac{2}{3}$, direct, reaching half across wing, fourth and fifth near together before apex, reaching termen; a

triangular black patch resting on lower half of termen, with an anterior transverse golden-metallic mark, and four variable sometimes partly conjoined golden-metallic dots; above this a patch of more or less indicated paler longitudinal lines, sometimes separated by fine black lines: cilia whitish, basal third golden-bronze limited by a dark fuscous shade, not indented beneath apex, above apex dark fuscous marked with white. Hindwings dark grey; cilia grey.

Albany, West Australia, in September and October; nine specimens.

38. *SNELLENIA* Wals.

Head smooth; tongue developed. Antennæ nearly 1, clothed above with long rough fringe of dense scales from base to near apex, basal joint elongate, without pecten. Labial palpi extremely long, recurved, second joint very long, somewhat rough-scaled anteriorly, terminal joint shorter than second, somewhat rough-scaled anteriorly, acute. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform. Abdomen margined with projecting scales, in ♂ with expansible anal tuft. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled, with expansible whorls of scales at origin of spurs. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from $\frac{1}{5}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings under 1, very elongate-ovate, cilia 1; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

This and the next genus, with the South American *Tinaegeria*, constitute a group of singular facies, but are certainly to be regarded only as a peculiar development of the *Plutella* group. I think there must be a real phylogenetic connection with the *Aegeridae*, which probably originated from this group, being structurally distinguished therefrom by the loss of vein 8 of hindwings. I do not, however, see any clear evidence of near relation to the Elachistid genera *Oedematopoda* and its allies, although it is possible.

265. *S. lineata* Walk.

(*Tinaegeria lineata* Walk. Cat. viii., 261; *Eretmocera sesioides* Feld., Reis. Nov. pl. cxl., 22; *Snellenia lineata* Wals., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1889, 16, pl. vi., 4.)

♂♀. 12-15 mm. Head and thorax blue-black, thorax on sides and posteriorly vermilion-red. Palpi blackish, base red. Antennæ blue-black, fringed with scales to $\frac{3}{4}$, above this with suffused white subapical band. Abdomen black, base reddish, with slender white median and ante-apical rings. Legs blue-black, ringed with white. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa almost straight, arched towards apex, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; vermilion-red, streaked with black in disc and between veins, along dorsum with a thicker blackish streak: cilia purple-blackish. Hindwings reddish-orange; posterior half dark fuscous, sometimes produced anteriorly along termen; cilia dark fuscous.

Sydney, New South Wales, from December to March; twenty-four specimens. This curious insect is locally common amongst *Kunzea capitata* (though I think this is probably not the food-plant) in certain rocky places in the harbour, but I have never received it from elsewhere. It flies in sunshine; and in repose carries the posterior legs semierect above the back, and the antennæ erect and waving. I can suggest no reason for this display except sexual; no other insect or natural object resembling it occurs in the localities, so far as I could perceive. Walker's locality reference is erroneous (see Wals. l.c).

39. PSEUDAEGERIA Wals.

Head smooth; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, clothed above with long rough fringe of dense scales from base to near apex, basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi long, recurved, second joint densely clothed with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi rudimentary. Abdomen rather broad, towards apex with projecting lateral scales. Posterior tibiae smooth-scaled, with expansible whorls of scales on origin of spurs. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 from $\frac{1}{5}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{4}$; 3 and 4 stalked, 5 parallel, 6 and 7 connate or stalked.

Based on the following species only. In Lord Walsingham's figure of the neurulation of forewings vein 1b is erroneously given as simple.

266. *P. squamicornis* Feld.

(*Ochsenheimeria squamicornis* Feld., Reis. Nov. pl. cxxxix, 6; *Pseudaegeria squamicornis* Wals., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1889, 18, pl. iii.

♂♀. 22-24 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax iridescent blackish, thorax partly reddish on sides and posteriorly. Abdomen blackish, with slender white median ring. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa almost straight, posteriorly gently arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; orange-red; dorsal half black, upper edge projecting streaks towards base along fold and in disc: cilia coppery-blackish. Hindwings reddish-orange; a broad purple-blackish terminal band, anterior edge suffused and irregular; cilia blackish.

Sydney, New South Wales, in October; two specimens. Felder quotes Fiji as a locality (doubtfully), but this is probably erroneous, as are many of his localities for other species.

40. METAPHRASTIS, n.g.

Head smooth; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ fasciculate-ciliated (2), basal joint without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint with appressed scales, terminal joint as long as second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled, with expansible whorls of scales on origin of spurs. Forewings with vein 1*b* shortly furcate, 2 from angle, 7 to costa, 8 absent, 9 and 10 from near 7, 11 from middle, remote. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{4}{5}$; 4 absent, 5-7 parallel.

A peculiar form, probably with some relationship to the preceding genus.

267. *M. acrochalca*, n.sp.

♂♀. 11-13 mm. Head shining bronze, collar pale yellow. Palpi yellow, terminal joint blackish anteriorly. Antennæ dark bronzy-fuscous. Thorax dark shining bronze. Abdomen light ochreous-yellowish, becoming bronzy towards base. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa slightly arched, apex obtuse, termen

obliquely rounded; rather dark bronzy-fuscous, mixed with blackish, and strewn with linear whitish scales; a moderate rather cloudy white spot towards tornus, and sometimes one towards costa posteriorly; a narrow shining bronze terminal fascia: cilia shining bronze. Hindwings light ochreous-orange; apical half dark fuscous; margins of basal half sometimes suffused with dark fuscous; cilia dark grey, with blackish basal line.

York and Albany, West Australia, from October to December; three specimens.

41. ORTHENCHES Meyr.

Head smooth; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ simple or pubescent, somewhat thickened at base, basal joint with strong pecten. Labial palpi moderate or long, recurved, with appressed scales, somewhat rough beneath throughout, terminal joint as long as second or longer, acute. Maxillary palpi filiform, curved, ascending. Posterior tibiæ with appressed scales above. Forewings with 1b furcate, 2 almost from angle, 7 to apex or termen, 11 from before middle, secondary cell defined. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate or ovate-lanceolate, termen sometimes sinuate. cilia $\frac{3}{4}$ -1; 2-7 remote, nearly parallel.

A small New Zealand genus, represented in Australia as yet by one species only.

268. *O. epiphricta*, n.sp.

♂♀. 9-11 mm. Head whitish, sometimes slightly fuscous-sprinkled. Palpi white, externally grey except apex of joints. Antennæ white ringed with fuscous. Thorax white sprinkled with fuscous. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen straight, oblique; white, finely sprinkled and strigulated with dark fuscous; five small dark fuscous spots on posterior half of costa; stigmata cloudy, ill-marked, dark fuscous, plical directly beneath and sometimes confluent with first discal: cilia whitish, with thick blackish sometimes interrupted subbasal line, and broad dark fuscous subapical shade. Hindwings pale whitish-grey; cilia grey-whitish.

Quorn, South Australia, in October; nine specimens.

42. PHALANGITIS, n.g.

Head with appressed scales; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{2}{3}$, in ♂ serrulate, pubescent, basal joint with dense anterior flap of scales. Labial palpi rather long, straight or somewhat curved, subsascending or porrected, clothed with loose or rough scales, terminal joint as long as second, tolerably pointed. Maxillary palpi moderate, loosely scaled, porrected. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from angle, 7 to costa, 8, 9, 10 from near 7, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{4}{5}$; 2-7 separate, tolerably parallel.

Type *P. veterana*. An endemic genus, allied to *Plutella*. The species vary rather considerably in markings, and are difficult to understand. The antennæ are directly porrected in repose.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Head and thorax grey or fuscous..... | 2. |
| Head and thorax white, sometimes irrorated with fuscous..... | 3. |
| 2. Subcostal streak white, well-defined..... | 272. <i>veterana</i> . |
| Subcostal streak whitish, suffused..... | 271. <i>triaria</i> . |
| 3. Forewings with distinct white subcostal streak..... | 270. <i>tumultuosa</i> . |
| Forewings without apparent white streak..... | 269. <i>crymorrhoea</i> . |

269. *P. crymorrhoea*, n.sp.

♂♀. 10-13 mm. Head and thorax white, sometimes tinged with fuscous. Palpi white, second joint externally light brownish except towards apex. Antennæ white, ringed with fuscous. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; white, strewn with golden-fuscous strigulæ sprinkled with dark fuscous; variable markings of same colour, consisting principally of two or three small posterior spots on costa, and three or four irregular larger spots arranged in a median longitudinal series and sometimes partially connected to form an irregular streak, and sometimes a dark suffusion along dorsum, but these vary much in different specimens: cilia whitish, with two dark fuscous shades varying in development. Hindwings and cilia white.

Mount Wellington (2500 feet), Tasmania, amongst *Leptospermum* in December, six specimens; also one from Port Lincoln, South Australia, in November, which is apparently identical.

270. *P. tumultuosa*, n.sp.

♂♀. 11-13 mm. Head and thorax white, usually more or less irrorated with fuscous. Palpi fuscous sprinkled with white. Antennæ fuscous, sometimes ringed with whitish. Abdomen grey-whitish. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen rounded, rather strongly oblique; light fuscous, sprinkled and sometimes indistinctly strigulated with dark fuscous, sometimes suffusedly mixed with white; a broad white more or less suffused streak above middle from base to apex, reaching costa towards base, sometimes strewn with scattered dark fuscous strigulæ, lower edge usually sharply defined anteriorly, sometimes marked with two dark fuscous spots representing discal stigmata; three or four small cloudy dark spots on costa posteriorly: cilia whitish with dark fuscous antemedian shade and usually two or three dark fuscous patches, sometimes wholly dark fuscous except a whitish patch above apex. Hindwings and cilia grey-whitish.

Murrurundi, Sydney, and Bathurst, New South Wales; Gisborne, Victoria; Perth and Albany, West Australia; from August to November, and in February, ten specimens.

271. *P. triaria*, n.sp.

♂. 18-19 mm. Head and thorax fuscous, slightly reddish-tinged. Palpi rather dark fuscous, whitish beneath towards base. Antennæ rather dark fuscous. Abdomen whitish-fuscous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen very obliquely rounded; bronzy-fuscous, obscurely darker strigulated, on submedian fold suffused with darker and purplish-tinged; a broad suffused whitish streak above middle from base to apical portion of costa, anteriorly sharply defined beneath, reaching costa from near base to near middle, sometimes marked with an irregular dark fuscous spot forming an indentation on lower margin at $\frac{1}{3}$, and an oblique dark fuscous spot in middle, posteriorly narrowed and irrorated with fuscous strigulæ; two inwardly oblique dark fuscous marks on costa at $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$:

cilia fuscous mixed with dark fuscous, above apex with a whitish patch. Hindwings light grey; cilia whitish, with pale grey sub-basal shade.

Albany, West Australia, in September and October. This species is easily distinguished from the others by its larger size.

272. *P. veterana*, n.sp.

♂♀. 11-15 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax grey. Abdomen whitish-grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen obliquely rounded; dark grey, towards dorsum mixed with grey-whitish and appearing indistinctly striated, on costal half blackish-grey; a broad white variable streak above middle from base to apex, sometimes straight, sometimes thrice sinuate so that the lower edge shows three rounded indentations and the upper edge is thrice more or less strongly connected with costa, sometimes interrupted by an oblique bar of groundcolour on central indentation, posteriorly somewhat sprinkled with dark grey: cilia dark grey with two blackish shades, at apex with a white patch. Hindwings grey-whitish or pale grey; cilia whitish.

Sydney, New South Wales, in September, December, and January; fifteen specimens. Larva with 10 pro-legs, fusiform (attenuated towards extremities), anteriorly with short scattered hairs, head very small; uniform dull pale green: feeds openly on *Monotoca elliptica* (*Epacridace*), gnawing leaves, in August. Pupa in a white open-network cocoon.

43. AMPHITHERA Meyr.

Whilst still uncertain, it seems probable that this genus should be included here.

273. *A. heteromorpha* Meyr.

(*Amphithera heteromorpha* Meyr., Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, 1892, 597.)

Sydney and Bulli, New South Wales; George's Bay, Tasmania; from October to April.

44. DIATHRYPTICA, n.g.

Head with appressed scales; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ simple, basal joint rather long, densely scaled, with anterior tuft. Labial palpi moderately long, curved, ascending, thickened with scales and rough in front throughout, second joint relatively short, terminal longer than second, pointed. Maxillary palpi moderate, filiform, porrected. Thorax crested. Posterior tibiae with appressed scales. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, 2 from near angle, 7 to termen, 8, 9, 10 rather near 7, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, subtriangular, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; 3 and 4 connate, 5-7 parallel.

Obviously allied to *Plutella*, yet with some suggestions of *Glyphipteryx*.

274. *D. proterva*, n.sp.

♂♀. 11-15 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish-ochreous. Palpi pale ochreous, second and terminal joints each with two fuscous rings edged above with whitish. Antennæ grey ringed with blackish. Abdomen light grey. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa gently arched, apex obtuse, termen sinuate, oblique; dark grey, towards base, dorsum and termen lighter and sometimes tinged with ochreous; markings pale grey, edged and sometimes suffused with white, and margined with blackish; a rather broad straight fascia from $\frac{1}{4}$ of costa to $\frac{2}{5}$ of dorsum; three fascia-like spots from costa between this and subterminal fascia, more or less confused and subconfluent in disc, reaching half across wing or rather more, central longest; an irregular subterminal fascia from costa before apex to tornus, usually interrupted in middle, upper half with an abrupt excavation on middle of anterior edge: cilia whitish, with two partial grey lines, dark grey patches at apex and on middle of termen, and clear white patches between these and above apex. Hindwings and cilia grey.

Sydney, Wollongong, and Blackheath, New South Wales, from August to December; sixteen specimens. The species is locally common under sheltered ledges of lichen-covered rock, and the larva probably feeds on lichens. The imago when running over

the rock has a curious habit of agitating the wings, together with the hind-legs, on each side alternately.

45. PARAPHYLLIS, n.g.

Head with appressed scales, sidetufts somewhat spreading; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{5}$, in ♂ filiform, simple, basal joint short, with dense anterior flap of scales. Labial palpi moderate, slender, porrected, loosely scaled, terminal joint rather longer than second, somewhat pointed. Maxillary palpi very short, filiform. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long fine hairs. Forewings with 2 from towards angle, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to costa, 11 from before middle. Hindwings $\frac{2}{3}$, lanceolate, cilia $1\frac{1}{2}$; 2 and 3 long-stalked, cell open between 3 and 5, 4 absent, 5 approximated to 6, 6 and 7 short-stalked.

A genus of very dubious affinity; it may be a degenerate development of the *Plutella* group, and at least seems to fit no better elsewhere.

275. *P. scaeopa*, n.sp.

♂♀. 17-20 mm. Head and thorax pale brownish-ochreous, crown sometimes yellowish-tinged. Palpi whitish-ochreous. Antennæ fuscous. Abdomen ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa moderately arched, bent about $\frac{2}{3}$, apex pointed, termen extremely obliquely rounded; purplish-fuscous; a slight dorsal projection of whitish-ochreous scales towards base; a small whitish ochreous apical spot: cilia fuscous, base suffused with whitish-ochreous towards tornus. Hindwings rather dark fuscous; cilia fuscous, becoming whitish-ochreous towards base on lower half of termen.

Bathurst, New South Wales; Adelaide, South Australia; York, West Australia; from August to November; four specimens.

46. COPIDORIS, n.g.

Head loosely haired, sidetufts spreading; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{3}{4}$, in ♂ shortly ciliated, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi very long, recurved, second joint with large rough projecting tuft of scales beneath, terminal joint as long as

second, slender, acute. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiæ clothed with long hairs above. Forewings with 1*b* furcate, upper fork little marked, 2 from $\frac{3}{5}$, 3 from angle, 7 and 8 very long-stalked, 7 to costa, 9 and 10 from near 8, 11 from middle, secondary cell indicated. Hindwings 1, rounded-trapezoidal, cilia $\frac{4}{5}$; 2 widely remote, 3 and 4 connate, 5 somewhat approximated, 6 and 7 short-stalked.

Apparently related to the European genus *Cerostoma*.

276. *C. dimorpha*, n sp.

♂♀. 17-20 mm. Head ochreous-white. Palpi white, second joint with a brownish-ochreous median band, posterior edge of terminal joint dark fuscous. Antennæ dark fuscous spotted with white. Thorax pale ochreous, centrally more or less suffused with white. Abdomen whitish. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex acute, termen faintly sinuate, extremely oblique; yellow-ochreous, along costa, dorsum, and termen, or sometimes wholly suffused with rather dark fuscous irrorated with white; usually a clear white median longitudinal streak from base to apex, but sometimes this is suffusedly mixed with fuscous: cilia fuscous sprinkled with whitish, at apex usually with a slender whitish bar. Hindwings grey-whitish, becoming light grey posteriorly; cilia white, at apex greyish.

Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; in February and March, amongst scrub, apparently very local but plentiful where it occurs; twenty specimens.

47. TRACHYCENTRA Meyr.

Head with loosely appressed scales; tongue rudimentary or absent. Antennæ $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$, in ♂ simple, basal joint moderate, without pecten. Labial palpi long, curved, ascending, second joint with large rough spreading tuft of projecting scales towards apex beneath, terminal joint as long as second, with appressed scales, laterally compressed, pointed. Maxillary palpi short, drooping. Anterior tibiæ very short, tarsi dilated with rough projecting scales; posterior tibiæ and tarsi with rough projecting scales

above and beneath. Forewings with tufts of scales on surface; 1*b* furcate, 2 and 3 stalked from angle, 7 to termen, 8 and 9 stalked, 10 approximated, 11 from before middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, apex pointed, termen sinuate beneath apex, cilia $\frac{2}{3}$; 2-7 separate, tolerably parallel, with dense scale-pectens towards base on 1*a* and beneath cell.

Type *T. calamias*. A peculiar genus, belonging to the neighbourhood of the Indian *Dasyse*s and *Automachaeris*; apparently characteristic of the islands of the Australasian region, as I have not yet met with it elsewhere. The species require careful discrimination. Their aspect suggests that the larvæ may probably feed on dead wood. All the species show on the forewings three subdorsal tufts of scales, median tuft more remote from dorsum.

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| 1. Forewings narrow..... | 2. |
| Forewings moderate..... | 4. |
| 2. Forewings with apex produced, termen concave..... | 3. |
| Forewings with apex not produced, termen sinuate. | 279. <i>psorodes</i> . |
| 3. Forewings with brownish-ochreous interneural streaks..... | 278. <i>chlorogramma</i> . |
| Forewings with numerous small faint brownish-ochreous spots..... | 277 <i>calamias</i> . |
| 4. Forewings with well-marked dark interneural lines.. | 280. <i>aulacitis</i> . |
| Forewings without dark interneural lines..... | 5. |
| 5. Forewings with suffused dark fascia from base of costa to tornus..... | 281. <i>amphiloza</i> . |
| Forewings without such fascia..... | 6. |
| 6. Forewings with elongate blackish-fuscous costal patch | 282. <i>sagmatias</i> . |
| Forewings without such patch..... | 283. <i>glaucias</i> . |

277. *T. calamias* Meyr.

(*Trachycentra calamias* Meyr., Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1886, 288.)
Tonga and Fiji.

278. *T. chlorogramma*, n.sp.

♂. 26-30 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, thorax, and abdomen whitish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex acute, produced, termen concave, very oblique;

whitish-ochreous, towards dorsum slightly tinged with rosy-fuscous; brownish-ochreous interneural streaks, sometimes sprinkled with fuscous, those running to costa terminated by dots of blackish irroration; dorsal area sometimes sprinkled with fuscous; three normal subdorsal tufts pale, tipped with blackish points: cilia pale whitish-ochreous, with a few fuscous and blackish points. Hindwings grey; cilia whitish-ochreous, suffused with light grey.

Choiseul, Bougainville, Florida, Guadalcanar, Solomon Is.; five specimens (Meek).

279. *T. psorodes*, n.sp.

♂. 25-29 mm. Head, palpi, antennæ, and thorax whitish-ochreous, somewhat speckled with fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous sprinkled with grey. Forewings elongate, narrow, costa gently arched, apex pointed, termen sinuate, rather strongly oblique; pale brownish-ochreous, with numerous small undefined brownish or dark fuscous dots tolerably regularly arranged, posteriorly in interneural series; three normal subdorsal tufts tipped with brownish or blackish: cilia pale brownish-ochreous, with rows of fuscous points. Hindwings grey; cilia pale ochreous, sprinkled with grey.

Choiseul, Isabel, Solomon Is.; two specimens (Meek).

280. *T. aulacitis*, n.sp.

♀. 24-33 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax pale ochreous mixed with brown. Antennæ pale ochreous spotted with fuscous towards base. Abdomen greyish-ochreous. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; whitish-ochreous; strong brown interneural lines irrorated with blackish, that between 6 and 7 nearly obsolete; a thick suffused brown streak running from base above submedian fold to tornus, upper edge with a projection beyond middle, whence an undefined fascia seems to proceed to costa beyond middle, formed by thickening of interneural lines; some brown suffusion along dorsum: cilia whitish-ochreous, more or less distinctly barred with fuscous

mixed with blackish, more broadly above tornus. Hindwings grey; cilia pale greyish-ochreous, with grey subbasal shade.

Choiseul, New Georgia, Kulambangra, Solomon Is.; five specimens (Meek).

281. *T. philoxa*, n.sp.

♂. 22-29 mm. Head and thorax pale ochreous, shoulders sometimes with some brown scales. Palpi whitish-ochreous sprinkled with dark fuscous. Antennæ whitish-ochreous spotted with fuscous. Abdomen pale ochreous, sprinkled with grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen concave, oblique; whitish-ochreous more or less mixed with yellow-ochreous and brown between veins; undefined markings formed by black and brown irroration, viz., a suffused fascia from basal fourth of costa to tornus; small costal spots before and beyond middle, and a submarginal streak from apex to dorsum before tornus; first and third scaletufts mixed with black, second pale: cilia whitish-ochreous mixed with ochreous, at apex and towards tornus mixed with dark brown. Hindwings fuscous, towards base more or less suffused with whitish-ochreous; cilia fuscous, towards dorsum becoming pale greyish-ochreous.

♀. Similar, but forewings almost wholly suffused with dark fuscous except a short pale longitudinal mark in middle of disc.

Bougainville, Choiseul, Rendova, Treasury, Solomon Is.; Sariba I., New Guinea; sixteen specimens (Meek).

282. *T. sagmatias*, n.sp.

♂. 18 mm. Head, palpi, and thorax whitish-ochreous, with a few dark fuscous specks. Antennæ whitish-ochreous, spotted with dark fuscous. Abdomen grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex acute, somewhat produced, termen sinuate, oblique; pale yellowish-ochreous, with some brown irroration towards costa beyond middle, middle of submedian fold, and tornus; a narrow blackish-fuscous patch extending along costa from base to $\frac{3}{4}$, widest and angularly prominent beneath before middle, where it reaches half across wing, posteriorly

attenuated; three blackish dots on costa posteriorly, and one on middle of termen; three normal subdorsal tufts tipped with blackish: cilia pale ochreous, sprinkled with brown, with a small blackish spot opposite middle of termen. Hindwings and cilia dark grey.

Sariba Island, New Guinea; one specimen (Meek).

283. *T. glaucias*, n.sp.

♂. 21-25 mm. Head and thorax brownish-ochreous sprinkled with dark fuscous. Palpi pale ochreous, sprinkled with dark fuscous. Antennæ brownish-ochreous, suffusedly ringed with blackish. Abdomen dark grey. Forewings elongate, costa moderately arched, apex pointed, termen sinuate, oblique; pale ochreous, irregularly mixed with ochreous-brown scales with blackish tips; costa irregularly spotted with blackish; round blackish spots in disc before and beyond middle; some undefined blackish suffusion towards termen and tornus: cilia pale ochreous, mixed with brown scales tipped with dark fuscous. Hindwings dark grey, lighter towards base, pecten pale greyish-ochreous; cilia pale greyish sprinkled with dark grey.

♀. Similar but mostly suffused with dark fuscous.

Sudest Island, New Guinea; eight specimens (Meek).

48. *PLUTELLA* Schrk.

Both the following species have probably been artificially introduced, though now widely established.

284. *P. maculipennis* Curt.

(*Plutella maculipennis* Curt. Guide 186; *P. cruciferarum* Zell., Stett. Ent. Zeit. 1843, 281; Meyr., Trans. N.Zeal. Inst. 1885, 177.)

Duaranga and Rosewood, Queensland; Glen Innes (4500 feet), Sydney, Blackheath, Bathurst, Cooma, and Bulli, New South Wales; Melbourne, Warragul, and Mount Macedon, Victoria; Hobart and Deloraine, Tasmania; Mount Gambier, Adelaide, Wirrabara, Quorn, and Port Lincoln, South Australia; Carnarvon,

Geraldton, Perth, York, and Albany, West Australia; in June, and from August to March, common everywhere and often abundant. Occurs also throughout New Zealand and the rest of the globe, probably wherever man has introduced cabbages and turnips, on the leaves of which the larva feeds principally, though it will also eat other *Cruciferae*. Probably Europe is its original home.

285. *P. sera* Meyr.

(*Plutella sera* Meyr., Trans. N. Zeal. Inst. 1885, 178.)

Rosewood and Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; Melbourne, Victoria; Geraldton, West Australia; from July to March, not uncommon. Also occurs freely in the North Island of New Zealand and in Ceylon. I am not acquainted with the larva, but it seems likely that, like the preceding, it is attached to some garden plant, and the insect is artificially introduced.

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<i>hypocalla</i> Low.	200	<i>mixoleuca</i> Turn.	138
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iometalla Meyr.	250	myriastrea	122
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<i>nobilis</i> Feld.	162	pyranthis	152
<i>obliquifasciata</i> Wals.	176	pyrigenes Turn.	44
<i>obscura</i> Butl.	134	pyrilampis Meyr.	148
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peltophanes	70	stilbiota Low.	197
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perimetalla Low.	259	submarginalis Walk.	212
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ADDENDUM.

49(37a). BURLACENA Walk.

Head smooth; ocelli present; tongue developed. Antennæ $\frac{4}{3}$, thick, in ♂ shortly bipectinated, teeth fasciculate-ciliated. Labial palpi rather long, ascending, with appressed scales, terminal joint short, obtuse. Maxillary palpi obsolete. Posterior tibiæ smooth-scaled. Forewings with cell very long, 2 and 3 stalked, 7 and 8 stalked, 7 to apex, 11 from beyond middle. Hindwings 1, elongate-ovate, cilia $\frac{1}{8}$; 4 absent, 6 and 7 stalked.

A transparent-winged form, resembling the *Aegeriadae*, probably allied to *Snellenia*. A second species occurs in Celebes.

286 (264a). *B. aegerioides* Walk.

(*Burlacena aegerioides* Walk. Suppl. 80; *B. similata*, ib. 81.)

New Guinea, Mysol.

287. *Yponomeuta paurodes*, n.sp.

♂. 19-23 mm. Head and antennæ white. Palpi white, apex of second joint and a median band of terminal joint black. Thorax white, with two black dots on shoulders, two on back, and one on posterior extremity. Abdomen dark grey, segmental margins and anal tuft white. Forewings elongate, rather narrow, costa moderately arched, apex obtuse, termen nearly straight, oblique; snow-white; four or five small black dots on anterior half of costa, three beneath posterior half of costa, one at base in middle, five in a submedian series, the third somewhat above the others and rarely with an additional dot above it, three in a subdorsal series, and two on lower part of termen: cilia white. Hindwings dark grey, lighter anteriorly and becoming whitish towards base; cilia white, basal third grey.

Townsville, Queensland; five specimens (Dodd). Near *myriosemus*, but smaller and shorter-winged, forewings with fewer dots generally, and especially no dots on upper half of termen, and only three in subdorsal series.